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ABSTRACT

This is a students' programmed text for Level Alpha of a humanistic approach to the instruction of Classical Greek and Greek culture in secondary schools. The goals of the program are to help students become aware of: (1) the impact of Hellenic civilization on contemporary society, including the impact of the Greek language on English; (2) the similarities and differences between classical civilization and that of the present; (3) classical allusions in literature and other forms of art; and (4) Classical Greek as a viable form of communication within its cultural milieu. The programmed text is divided into seven units: (1) An Introduction to Greek, (2) The Geography of the Greek World, (3) Everyday Life among the Greeks, (4) The Alphabet, (5) Ancient Crete, (6) Troy, and (7) Greek Gods and Heroes. Each unit consists of a set of frames containing questions. The answers, to be supplied first by the student, are also provided. The units contain cultural, lexical and grammatical material in order of increasing difficulty, and are designed to be used with appropriate tapes. Language is taught by audiolingual methods, according to principles of structural linguistics. (CLK)

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THE ANCIENT GREEKS SPEAK TO US

ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ ΗΜΙΝ ΛΕΓΟΥΣΙΝ

A New Humanistic Approach to Classical Greek and Greek Culture for Secondary Schools

STUDENTS' PROGRAMMED TEXT--LEVEL ALPHA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES
THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA
1971

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FOREWORD

THE ANCIENT GREEKS SPEAK TO US Οἱ ἕλληνες ἡμῖν λέγουσιν is a curriculum resource and instructional system in the Classical Greek language and culture for secondary school students. It is designed to help students become aware of:

- The impact of Hellenic civilization on our contemporary society
- The spoken Classical Greek language as a viable form of communication within its cultural milieu
- The enrichment of the English language through the incorporation of Classical Greek roots and affixes
- Classical allusions in literature and other art forms
- Similarities and differences between an ancient civilization and our own

This instructional system was created by a team of specialists in classical languages and literatures for the School District of Philadelphia. It consists of the following specially prepared materials:

- A Teachers' Guide
- A Student Programmed Text
- Tapes To Accompany the Student Programmed Text
- Visual Cues

It utilizes additional multisensory materials available from commercial publishers.

This new approach for the study of Classical Greek has been developed as a pilot project in an effort to stimulate a renaissance of interest in Hellenic language and culture.

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Associate Superintendent for
Instructional Services

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This student text was written by Mr. Rudolph Masciantonio, Curriculum Writer for Greek and Latin, Instructional Services, with the advice and help of The School District of Philadelphia's Greek Curriculum Committee and various consultants.

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UNIT I

AN INTRODUCTION TO GREEK

Frame 1 - Welcome to the study of Greek! You are now using a programmed text. In using this programmed text you will need an index card or a piece of cardboard to cover up the right-hand column where answers will sometimes appear. Sometimes in a frame you will be asked to answer a question. In some frames you will be asked to perform a small task. In this frame your small task is to find an index card or piece of cardboard with which to cover up the right-hand column.	
Frame 2 - The theory behind programmed learning is that you learn faster if you solve many easy problems and know right away whether you are right or wrong. But you would get no practice in solving problems if you were to see the answer----(before/after) you replied.	Answer - before

Frame 3 - If you find that you cannot answer a question it means that you have probably missed something in one of the earlier frames. Therefore, what should you do if you cannot answer a question?	Answer - Go back a few frames. As a last resort look at the answer and review the entire frame.
Frame 4 - Let's talk a little now about the English derivatives from Greek that we have been studying. About what percentage of English words come from Greek?	Answer - 10%
Frame 5 - When one considers purely technical and scientific words as an integral part of the English language the percentage of words of Greek origin----(increases/decreases).	Answer - increases
Frame 6 - English words like "meow", "bow-wow", "cuckoo" and "bang" are all examples of -----.	Answer - onomatopoeia
Frame 7 - The English word onomatopoeia is connected with the Greek word which means ----.	Answer - name
Frame 8 - A Christian religious rite of thanksgiving is called ----.	Answer - the Eucharist
Frame 9 - The English word eucharist comes from a Greek word which means ----.	Answer - "I thank you"
Frame 10 - The study of life and living things is called ----.	Answer - biology
Frame 11 - The chemistry of living matter is called ----.	Answer - biochemistry
Frame 12 - A written account of a person's life is called ----.	Answer - biography
Frame 13 - The artistic and beautiful handwriting of the monks of the Middle Ages is sometimes called ----.	Answer - calligraphy

Frame 14 - The three English words biology, biochemistry, and biography share a common Greek root, namely, the Greek word which means ----.	Answer - "life" or "life's"
Frame 15 - An English word meaning "of a governor" or "pertaining to a governor" is the word ----.	Answer - gubernatorial
Frame 16 - The English word gubernatorial comes from a Greek word meaning ----.	Answer - "guiding principle"
Frame 17 - The Greek author Aristotle wrote much about the study of truths that underlie all knowledge and all existence. In a word, what did Aristotle write about?	Answer - philosophy
Frame 18 - Governor Rockefeller of New York has been elected to the governorship of his state three times. Therefore three times he was a ---- candidate.	Answer - gubernatorial
Frame 19 - An English word derived from Greek which means "short-lived" is ----.	Answer - ephemeral
Frame 20 - The Greek author Plutarch has written accounts of the lives of various Greeks and Romans. Such accounts are called ----.	Answer - biographies
Frame 21 - Forming a name or word by imitating a sound associated with the thing designated is called ----.	Answer - onomatopoeia
Frame 22 - A person who studies plants and animals is called a ----.	Answer - biologist
Frame 23 - A person who studies the chemical elements that make up plants and animals is called a ----.	Answer - biochemist
Frame 24 - In some Christian denominations people give thanks at a service called ----.	Answer - the Eucharist
Frame 25 - Pronounce aloud each of the following English derivatives: onomatopoeia, eucharist, philosophy, biology, biochemistry, biography, gubernatorial	

Frame 26 - In your Greek notebook at the top of a page write the heading Word Study, then divide the page into three columns. Head the left column English Word. The middle column should be headed Greek Root. The right column should be headed Meaning of the English Word. The page should look something like this:

WORD STUDY

English Word	Greek Root	Meaning of the English Word

Frame 27 - In the left-hand column copy each of the English derivatives listed in Frame 25. Leave the middle column blank. You will fill it in after you learn to write Greek. Fill in the third column with the meaning of the English word.	
Frame 28 - You are now using a programmed text. You should cover up the right hand column with a mask, that is, with an index card or a piece of cardboard.	
Frame 29 - The new language you are now learning is called Greek or sometimes ------ Greek.	Answer - Classical (or Ancient)
Frame 30 - Some of the world's greatest literature is written in Classical Greek. Classical Greek culture and civilization reached its height about ----- years ago.	Answer - 2400

Frame 31 - Is the Modern Greek language exactly the same as the Classical Greek used 2400 years ago?	Answer - no
Frame 32 - The Modern Greek language is spoken today by about 10 million people living mainly in three countries: Greece, Cyprus, and Turkey. Some people of Greek background in the United States speak Modern Greek, and there are radio programs broadcast in Modern Greek in the United States. Although Modern Greek and Classical Greek are not identical they are ------.	Answer - similar to each other
Frame 33 - Through your study of Greek you will see how our culture and civilization grew out of the past. You will also read selections from the great masterpieces of Greek ------ .	Answer - literature
Frame 34 - Through Greek you will learn about a fascinating people who lived thousands of years ago. You will see how these people have influenced modern civilization in such areas as art, architecture, government, -----, ------, and ------ .	Answer - law, medicine, religion, mythology, and literature (Any 3 of the above answers would be correct)
Frame 35 - Many English words come from Greek. Through Greek your English vocabulary will ------ .	Answer - grow or improve
Frame 36 - Your knowledge of how English works will also improve through your study of Greek. Contrasting one language with another ------ your knowledge of both.	Answer - improves
Frame 37 - Learning Greek can be a very exciting and enjoyable experience. However, you must study, pay close attention during class, and use this ------- text properly.	Answer - programmed

Frame 38 - Say the Greek proverb which means in English "Know thyself."	
Frame 39 - Say the Greek proverb which means in English "Nothing in excess."	
Frame 40 - Say the Greek proverb which means in English "The love of wisdom is life's guiding principle."	
Frame 41 - Say the Greek proverb which means in English "One man is no man."	
Frame 42 - The proverb "Know thyself" was supposed to have first been spoken by a philosopher who lived around the 6th century B.C. in Asia Minor. The philosopher's name was ---- .	Answer - Thales
Frame 43 - There were many Greek cities and settlements in Asia Minor. Asia Minor is roughly the equivalent of the modern country of ----- .	Answer - Turkey

Frame 44 - The proverb of Thales was carved on the walls of Apollo's temple at Delphi. Where is Delphi?	Answer - Central Greece. The ancients thought it was located at the very center of the world.
Frame 45 - At Delphi there lived a kind of prophetess or fortuneteller who supposedly got her information from communicating with the god Apollo. This prophetess or fortuneteller was called the ----- of Apollo.	Answer - oracle
Frame 46 - In ancient times generals, kings, emperors, and other important people visited Delphi to get the advice of the ---- of Apollo.	Answer - oracle
Frame 47 - The Greek proverb which means "Nothing in excess" was carved on the walls of -----------.	Answer - Apollo's temple at Delphi
Frame 48 - The Greek proverb which means "The love of wisdom is life's guiding principle" can also mean ------- .	Answer - "Philosophy is life's guiding principle" or "The pursuit of wisdom is life's guiding principle."
Frame 49 - In general it can be said that the Greeks ----- (liked/disliked) intellectual pursuits.	Answer - liked
Frame 50 - The Greek word which means "philosophy" can also mean "the love of wisdon" and the "pursuit of wisdom." This fact indicates that there ---- (is/is not) a one-to-one equivalency between foreign words and English words.	Answer - is not
Frame 51 - What is Phi Beta Kappa?	Answer - A national honorary society with chapters in certain colleges and universities.

Frame 52 - This honorary society takes its name from the first letters of each word in the Greek proverb that means in English ------ .	Answer - "The love of wisdom is life's guiding principle."
Frame 53 - Many fraternities and sororities take their names from ------ .	Answer - Greek letters
Frame 54 - The Greek proverb which means "One man is no man" reflects the Greek belief that one man is largely ------ (independent of/dependent on) other men.	Answer - dependent on
Frame 55 - True or false: The Greeks were so conscious of the importance of unity that they spent most of their history as a single united country.	Answer - false
Frame 56 - Explain the underlined word in the following sentence: Human life is a very ephemeral thing.	Answer - short
Frame 57 - Explain the underlined word: Monks in the Middle Ages were experts at calligraphy.	Answer - beautiful hand-writing or script
Frame 58 - Explain the underlined word: Biochemistry is a fascinating subject.	Answer - the study of the chemical makeup of plants and animals
Frame 59 - Explain the underlined word: "Meow" is an example of onomatopoeia.	Answer - adapting sound to sense
Frame 60 - Explain the underlined word: The priest spoke about the Eucharist.	Answer - a thanksgiving rite
Frame 61 - Explain the underlined word: The gubernatorial election was finished.	Answer - for the governorship
Frame 62 - Explain the underlined word: One of the subjects that college students take is philosophy.	Answer - the study of the truths underlying knowledge and being

Frame 63 - Plutarch has written biographies of famous Greeks and Romans.	Answer - accounts of their lives
Frame 64 - Copy each of the following derivatives several times on scrap paper. Learn to spell each word: onomatopoeia, eucharist, philosophy, biology, biochemistry, biography, gubernatorial, ephemeral, calligraphy.	
Frame 65 - The following are the items you should have learned in this unit. If you are unsure of any of these review your programmed text or ask your teacher for help: a. The Greek dialogue in which you say hello, give your name in a sentence, tell where Greece is, and say goodbye. b. Four Greek proverbs and the background on each. c. What Classical Greek is. d. Why Greek is important. e. The English derivatives listed in Frame 64. f. How to use the programmed text.	

UNIT II

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE GREEK WORLD

Frame 1 - We are now going to concentrate on Greek geography. Greece is a land of many seacoasts, plains, and ----.	Answer - mountains
Frame 2 - Two seas found near Greece are the Ionian Sea and the ---- Sea.	Answer - Aegean
Frame 3 - The --- tended to divide the Greeks into small communities.	Answer - rugged terrain
Frame 4 - Crete is an ---- of Greece.	Answer - island
Frame 5 - Sparta, Athens and --- are large cities in Greece.	Answer - Corinth
Frame 6 - The Nile River is in ----.	Answer - Egypt
Frame 7 - Mt. Parnassus and ---- are mountains in Greece.	Answer - Mt. Olympus
Frame 8 - Apollo's oracle was located at ----.	Answer - Delphi
Frame 9 - ---- was the home of Odysseus.	Answer - Ithaca
Frame 10 - Some city-states were Athens, Corinth, and ----.	Answer - Sparta

Frame 11 - The concept of democracy came from A----.	Answer - Athens
Frame 12 - In ---- the government was based on military strength.	Answer - Sparta
Frame 13 - An important city of commerce was C----.	Answer - Corinth
Frame 14 - Apollo's birthplace was on the island of ----.	Answer - Delos
Frame 15 - A story of the war between Greeks and Trojans is THE ILIAD. It took place at ---- which is also called ----.	Answer - Troy - Ilium
Frame 16 - Corinth was an important site for trade because of its ----.	Answer - Location, position
Frame 17 - The city which is the site of a great ancient civilization is M-----.	Answer - Mycenae
Frame 18 - On the island of Crete a mythological monster lived. It was called the ----.	Answer - Minotaur
Frame 19 - The southern part of Greece, named after an early king, the founder of this area, is the ----.	Answer - Peloponnese
Frame 20 - Delphi and Delos were places associated with the God ----.	Answer - Apollo
Frame 21 - There was many Greek colonies in Sicily and in southern I - - - - -.	Answer - Italy
Frame 22 - Two of Greece's neighbors to the east were P----- and P----.	Answer - Phoenicia and Persia
Frame 23 - Two mountains in Greece are Mt. Olympus and ----.	Answer - Mt. Parnassus
Frame 24 - The home of the Muses was thought to be ----.	Answer - Parnassus

Frame 25 - Clio was the muse of ----.	Answer - History
Frame 26 - A girl who was chased by Zeus over many lands and seas was ----.	Answer - Io
Frame 27 - Delos is situated in the middle of the ---- sea.	Answer - Aegean

We are now going to work on derivatives. Frame 28 - When the British Empire controlled the seas it was a ----.	Answer - thalassocracy
Frame 29 - The ending of the word Polynesia shows that it is an area made up of many ----.	Answer - Islands
Frame 30 - The hippopotamus is so called because he was thought to be a ---- horse.	Answer - river
Frame 31 - In the word politics the Greek word for ---- is found.	Answer - city
Frame 32 - Scientific writings concerning the sea belong to a branch of study called ----.	Answer - thalassography
Frame 33 - A large city is called a ----.	Answer - metropolis
Frame 34 - Mesopotamia is so called because it is situated between two ----.	Answer - rivers
Frame 35 - The Greek expression meaning "everything ----" shows the ever-moving progress of time.	Answer - flows

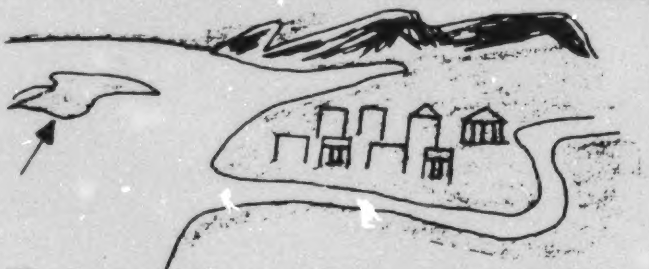
Frame 36 - The Greek historian ---- marched up-country, with 10,000 hired soldiers, against the king of Persia.	Answer - Xenophon
Frame 37 - In the ANABASIS the 10,000 soldiers rejoiced when they reached ----.	Answer - the sea
Frame 38 - The Greek idea that everything is in a constant state of movement is expressed in English by the words: ---- ----.	Answer - everything flows
Frame 39 - The Greek scientist-philosopher who gave us the idea that all things flow was ----.	Answer - Heraclitus
Frame 40 - The name of Xenophon's history is the ----.	Answer - Anabasis
Frame 41 - The governing and management of a city is called ----.	Answer - politics
Frame 42 - In the march up-country after the death of Cyrus the Greeks headed in a ---- direction.	Answer - northern
Frame 43 - The Greeks whom Xenophon led felt their homecoming assured when they shouted the ----, the ----.	Answer - sea, sea.
Frame 44 - Xenophon lived in the ---- century B.C.	Answer - 5th
Frame 45 - Heraclitus lived in the ---- century B.C.	Answer - 6th
Frame 46 - The word music is derived from the Greek word for the nine ----.	Answer - muses
Frame 47 - An oread was a spirit that lived in the ----.	Answer - mountains
Frame 48 - The Ionian Sea takes its name from ----.	Answer - Io

Frame 49 - Say aloud the Greek proverb from Heraclitus which means in English "All things flow".

Frame 50 - Say aloud the Greek quotation from Xenophon which means "The sea! The sea!"

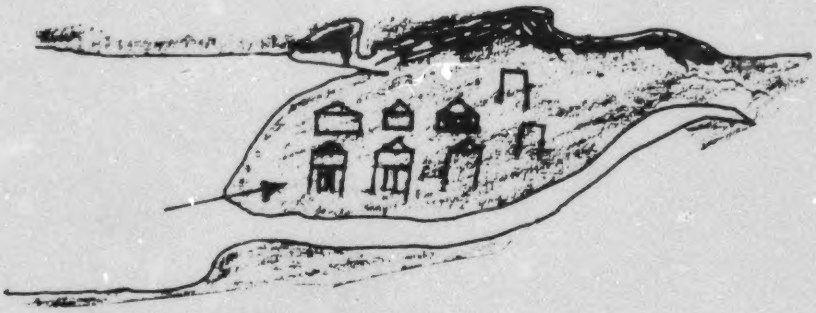
Frame 51 - In the following frames you will see a picture with arrows pointing to certain features.

Identify each one in a Greek sentence. For example:



The arrow points to an island. You should say in Greek "This is an island". Listen to the correct answer on tape. Then repeat it and listen to it again.

Frame 52



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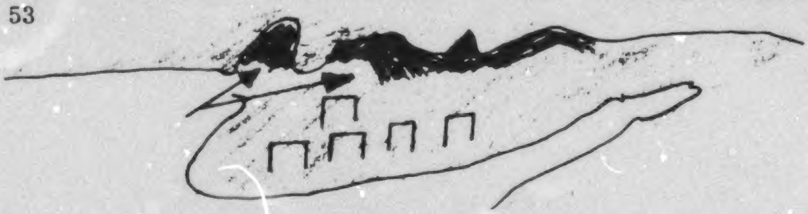

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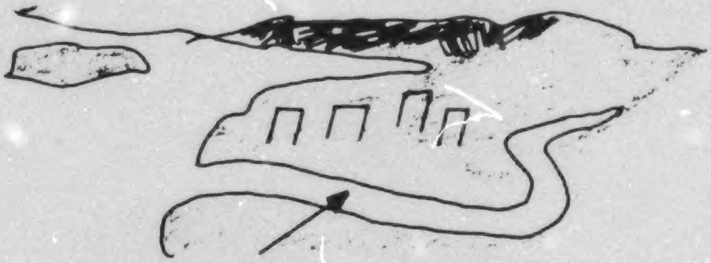
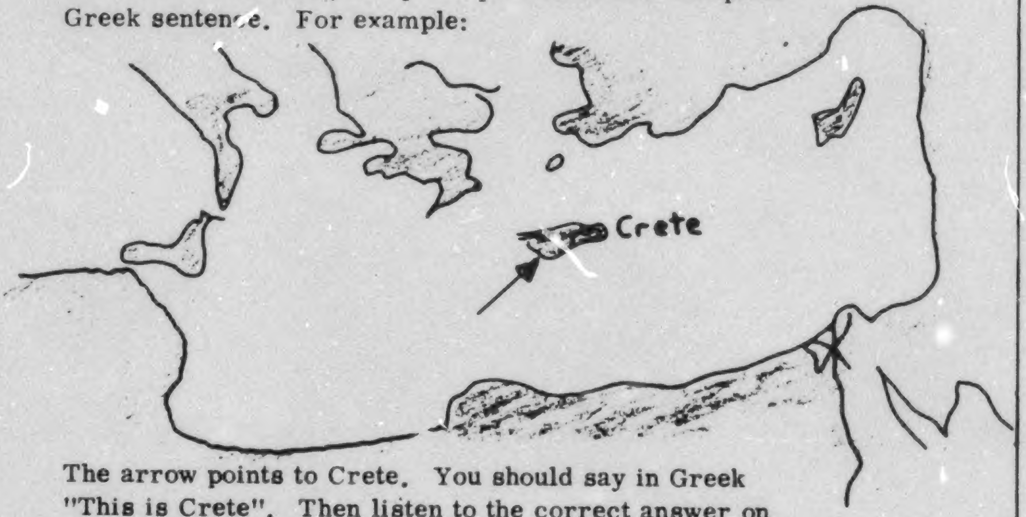
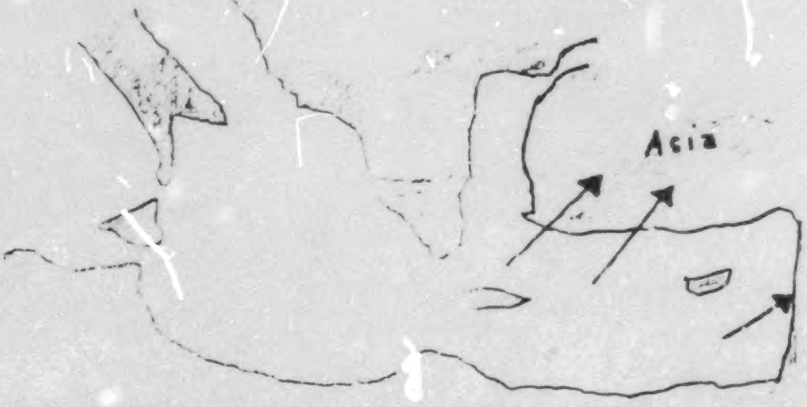


Frame 55 - In the following frames you will see a map of the Eastern Mediterranean. An arrow will point to a particular location. Identify the place pointed to in a complete Greek sentence. For example:



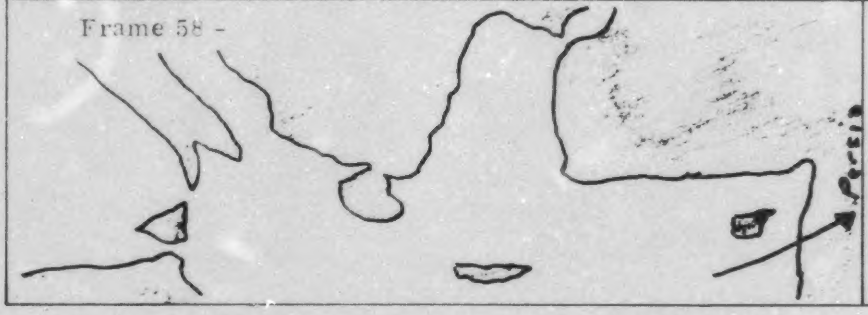
The arrow points to Crete. You should say in Greek "This is Crete". Then listen to the correct answer on tape. Repeat it and listen again.

Frame 56 -

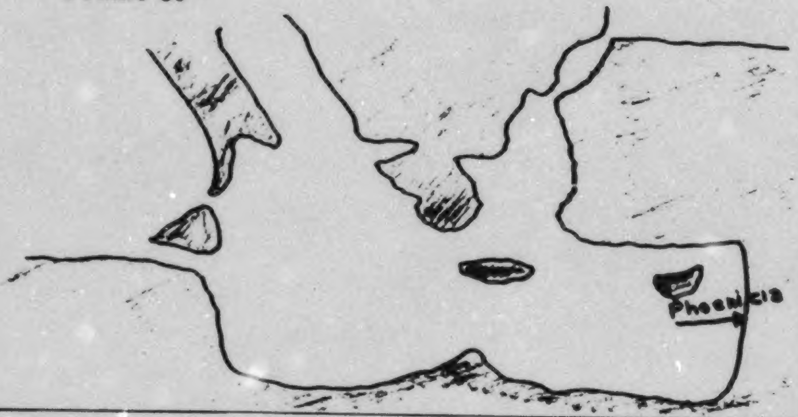


Frame 57 -

Frame 58 -



Frame 59 -



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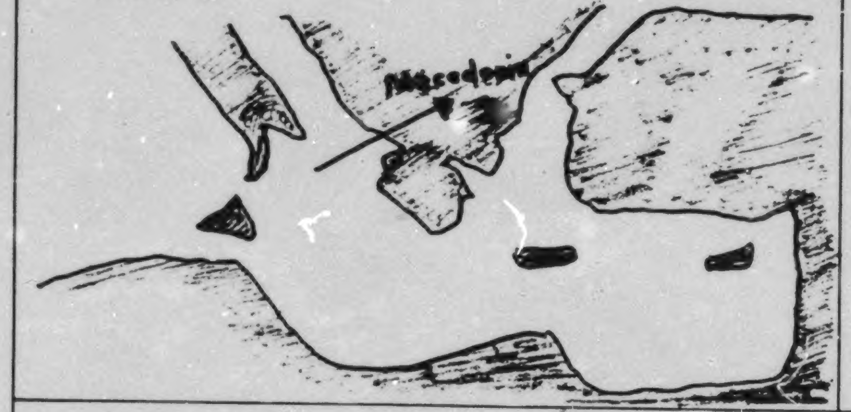

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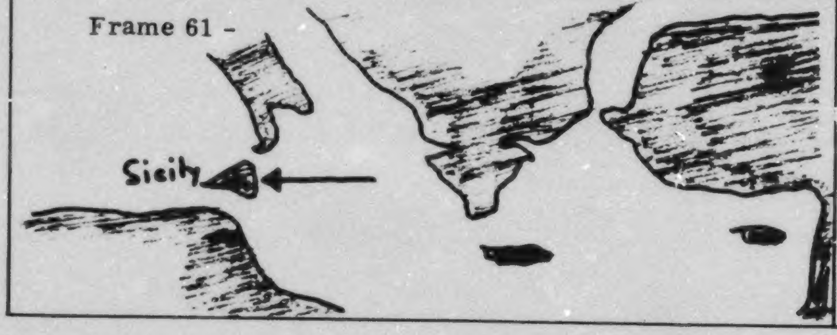

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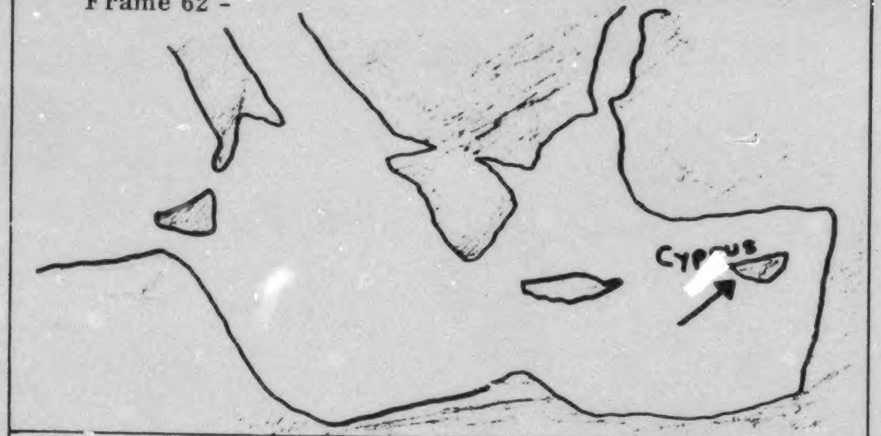
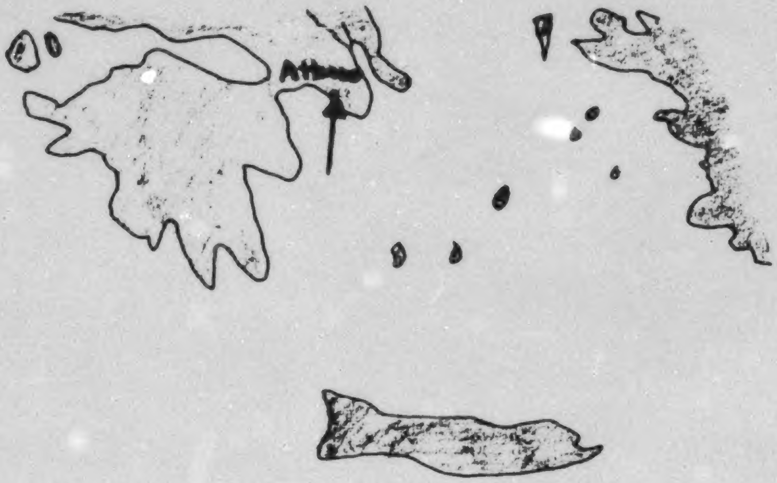
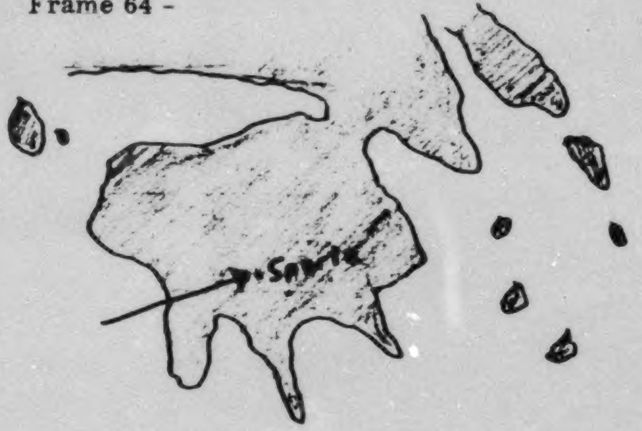


Frame 63 - In the following frames you will see a map of Greece with arrows pointing to places. Identify the place pointed to in a complete Greek sentence. For example:



The arrow points to Athens. You should say in Greek "This is Athens". Then listen to the correct answer on tape. Repeat it and listen again.

Frame 64 -



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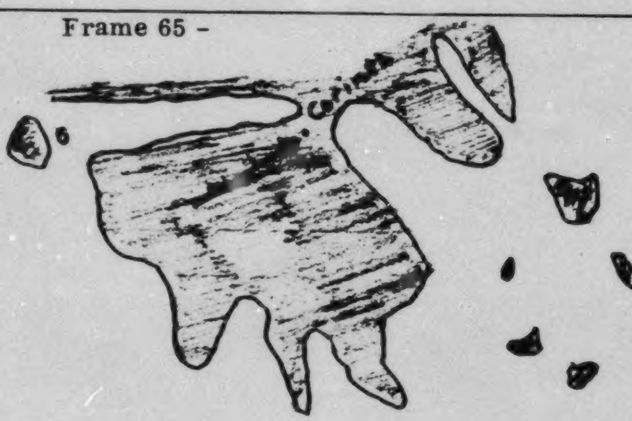

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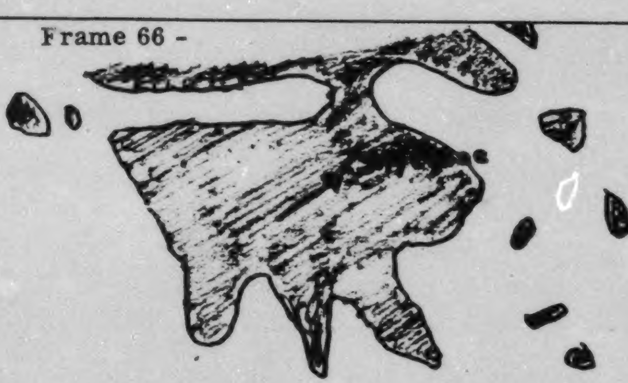

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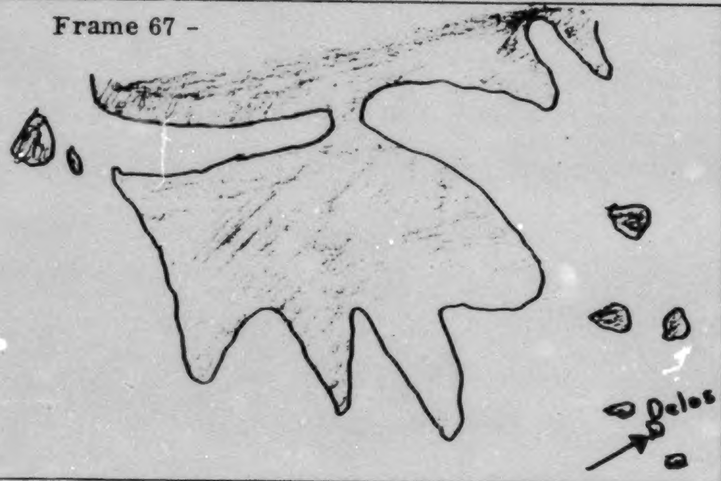

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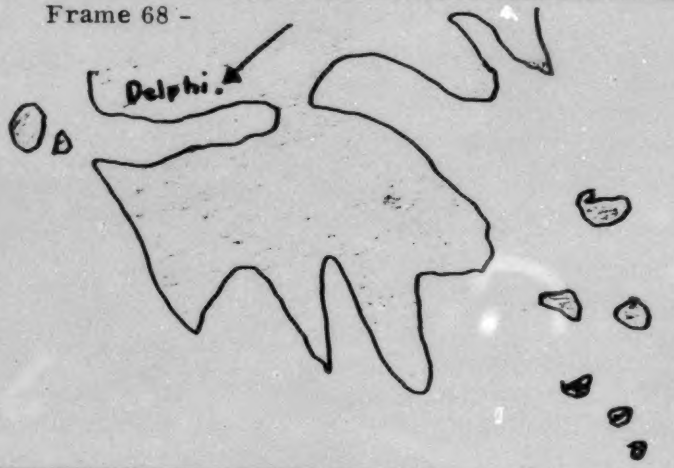
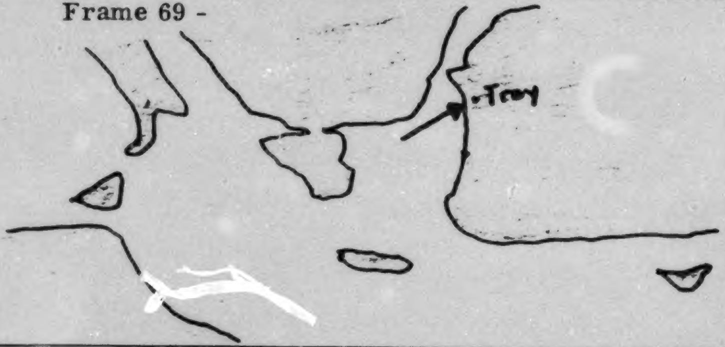
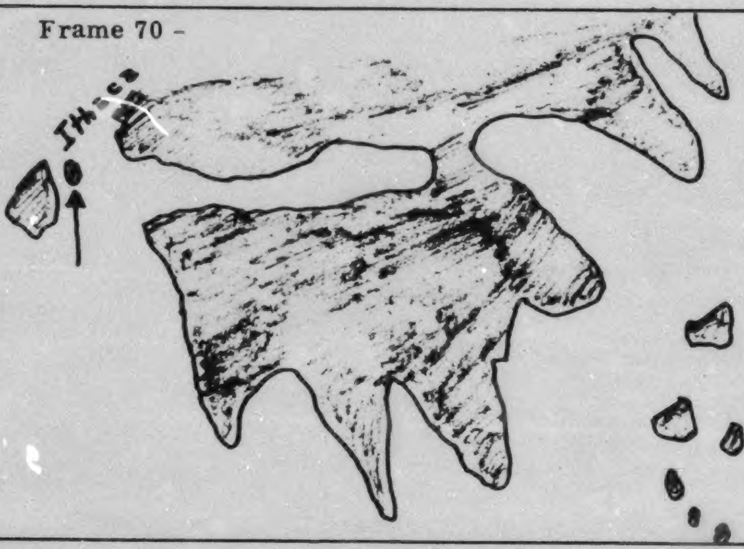


Frame 69 -



Frame 70 -



Frame 71 - In this unit you should have learned the following:

1. The Greek names and locations of important places in the Greek world.

2. Something about the importance of geography in Greek history and culture.

3. Two Greek quotations dealing with geography.

4. The following English derivatives: thalassocracy, thalassography, Polynesia, hippopotamus, Mesopotamia, political, metropolis, oread.

UNIT III

EVERYDAY LIFE AMONG THE GREEKS

Frame 1 - We are now going to turn our attention to English derivative work. About what percentage of English words come from Greek?	Answer - 10%
Frame 2 - Greek roots have come into the English language in two major ways. First of all, the Romans borrowed many Greek words and English in turn borrowed from the language of the Romans. The language of the ancient Romans is called ----.	Answer - Latin
Frame 3 - A second way in which Greek roots have come into English is through the coinages of scholars and scientists. These coinages or making up of new words started roughly in the 15th century and continue ----.	Answer - to the present time (today)
Frame 4 - Try to recall some of the new English words you learned to say in Lesson 8. The word which meant "the study of animals" is ----.	Answer - zoology
Frame 5 - Zoology is derived from a Greek root meaning "to live". Another word from the same root is the name of a one-celled animal, the ----.	Answer - protozoan

Frame 6 - An English word which means "according to time" is ______ .	Answer - chronological
Frame 7 - A record of events in the order of time is called a ______ .	Answer - chronicle
Frame 8 - A science dealing with man and his culture — and especially with primitive man — is called ______ .	Answer - anthropology
Frame 9 - Anthropology comes from a Greek root meaning "man". Another English word from the same Greek root is ________ .	Answer - anthropoid
Frame 10 - Anthropoid means ________ .	Answer - man-like; a man-like creature
Frame 11 - The Greek goddess of love — often identified with the Roman Venus — is named ________ .	Answer - Aphrodite
Frame 12 - The prefix pan means ________ .	Answer - all
Frame 13 - The word meaning "of or for all of the Americas" is ________ .	Answer - pan-American
Frame 14 - The study of industrial arts is called ________ .	Answer - technology
Frame 15 - Technology comes from the Greek root meaning ________ .	Answer - art
Frame 16 - A mar[illegible]sed in a dictionary to indicate a long vowel is called a ________ .	Answer - macron
Frame 17 - A device for magnifying or amplifying sound is called a ________ .	Answer - megaphone
Frame 18 - Exercises producing strength and beauty are sometimes called ________ .	Answer - calisthenics

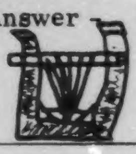
Frame 19 - A gold-colored flower that takes its name from the Greek word for golden is the ----.	Answer - chrysanthemum
Frame 20 - In your Greek notebook under the heading Word Study, copy each of the following derivatives. Leave the middle column blank. Fill in the third column with the meaning of the English word: zoology, protozoan, chronological, chronicle, anthropology, anthropoid, pan-American, technology, macron, megaphone, callisthenics, chrysanthemum	
Frame 21 - Say aloud the Greek quotation from Hippocrates which means in English "Life is short but art is long."	
Frame 22 - Say aloud the Greek quotation from Palladas which means "All life is a stage."	

Frame 23 - Say aloud the Greek quotation from Menander which means in English "It is not possible for anyone to find a life without sorrow."	
Frame 24 - Say aloud the Greek quotation from Mimnermus which means "What is life without golden Aphrodite?"	
Frame 25 - Say aloud the Greek quotation from Plato which means in English "For man the unexamined life is not worth living."	
Frame 26 - Say aloud the Greek quotation from Plutarch which means in English "The measure of life is beauty, not the length of time."	
Frame 27 - Say aloud the Greek quotation from Plato which means in English "It is not a great thing to live but to live well is a great thing."	
Frame 28 - Plato lived in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. and wrote many great books which are still widely read. Most of Plato's writings deal with the subject of -----.	Answer - philosophy
Frame 29 - The word philosophy comes from the Greek word meaning "love of wisdom." Philosophy is ------.	Answer - the study of the truths underlying knowledge and being
Frame 30 - Plato had a very famous teacher who wrote nothing. Plato often quotes his teacher and the statement that the unexamined life is not worth living is put on the lips of this teacher by Plato. Plato's teacher was named -----.	Answer - Socrates
Frame 31 - Plutarch lived at a time when Greece was part of the Roman Empire. He is best known for his ------ on famous Greeks and Romans	Answer - biographies
Frame 32 - Mimnermus lived about 200 years before Plato. Mimnermus wrote ----- (poetry/biography)	Answer - poetry
Frame 33 - Aphrodite was the Greek goddess of love. She is sometimes identified with the Roman goddess ------.	Answer - Venus

Frame 34 - Menander lived in the 4th century B. C. He has left us many proverbs and quotations. He was a ----- (playwriter/historian).	Answer - playwriter
Frame 35 - The Father of Medicine is ----.	Answer - Hippocrates
Frame 36 - Modern doctors take a pledge that they will treat their patients well and uphold the standards of the medical profession. This pledge was written by the Greek physician Hippocrates. It is called the -----------.	Answer - Hippocratic Oath
Frame 37 - Palladas, who said that all life was a stage, lived nearly a thousand years after Plato. His saying was made famous because it was quoted by ------- in the play called AS YOU LIKE IT.	Answer - Shakespeare
Frame 38 - Let's consider how we know about everyday life in ancient Greece. Do we have movies made in ancient Greece and recordings and tapes of the ancient Greeks?	Answer - No
Frame 39 - One of the ways we know about Greek everyday life is through the science which studies their physical remains, e.g., their buildings, utensils, and art. This science is called ------.	Answer - archaeology
Frame 40 - We also know about the Greek everyday life through ------.	Answer - their writings (their books)

Frame 41 - If a person studied zoology in school he would be studying about -----.	Answer - animals
Frame 42 - If your biology teacher showed you a protozoan under a microscope he would be showing you a small -----.	Answer - animal
Frame 43 - If your history teacher listed events in chronological order he would be listing them in the order of -----.	Answer - time
Frame 44 - A chronicle would be a list of events in the order of -----.	Answer - time
Frame 45 - The Greek prefix pan is used many times in English in words like pan-American, pan-Germanic, and pan-European. The prefix means -----.	Answer - all
Frame 46 - Drexel Institute of Technology is a college in Philadelphia. Technology is the study of -----.	Answer - industrial arts
Frame 47 - In a good dictionary the word "go" would be written with a little line over the "o" to indicate the pronunciation thus: gō. The little line over the "o" is called a macron or -----.	Answer - long mark

Frame 48 - A megaphone is a device used to ---- the speaker's voice.	Answer - amplify (or louden)
Frame 49 - Callisthenics are ----- performed to make the body strong and beautiful. Callisthenics are often performed in gym class.	Answer - exercises
Frame 50 - A chrysanthemum is a gold-colored ----.	Answer - flower
Frame 51 - How do Greek roots come into English? (2 ways)	Answer - 1. through Latin 2. through the coinages of scholars and scientists
Frame 52 - Copy each of the following derivatives several times on scrap paper. Learn to spell each word: zoology, protozoan, chronological, chronicle, anthropology, anthropoid, pan-American, technology, macron, megaphone, callisthenics, chrysanthemum.	
Frame 53 - Now we will turn our attention to Greek everyday life. A typical Athenian citizen in the 5th century B.C. would rise about daybreak, dress in a tunic, cloak, and sandals, and eat a very ----- (light, heavy) breakfast.	Answer - light
Frame 54 - After breakfast an Athenian citizen would go to work. Athenian citizens might be artists, poets, sculptors, merchants, farmers, shopkeepers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, fishmongers, grocers, or daylaborers. In the course of the morning the Athenian would buy food for his family at the agora or ------.	Answer - market place
Frame 55 - The Athenian citizen would return home for lunch when ------- (his wrist watch indicated it was noontime/hunger or the position of the sun indicated it was noontime).	Answer - hunger or the position of the sun indicated it was noontime

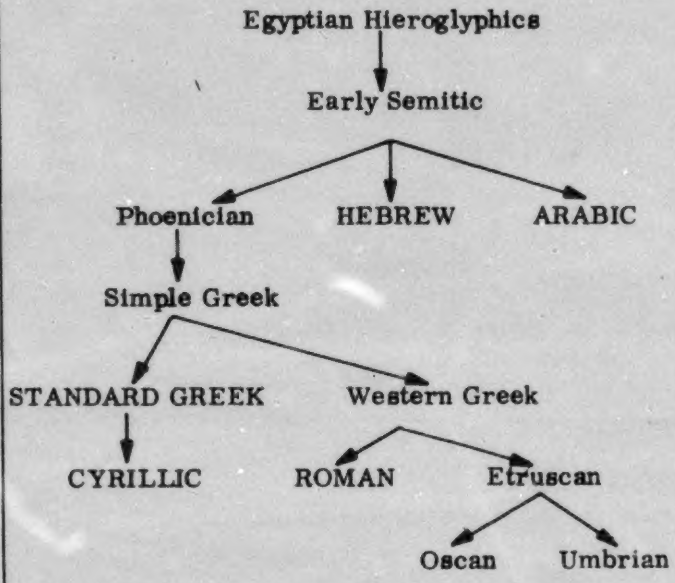
Frame 56 - After lunch the Athenian would return to work for part of the afternoon. Part of the afternoon would be spent at the gymnasium - a kind of sports ground outside the city - where he would exercise, talk, and bathe. Then he would return home for -----.	Answer - dinner with his family or a banquet with his friends
Frame 57 - Greeks ate ----- (with their fingers/with knives, forks, and spoons).	Answer - with their fingers
Frame 58 - Greek banquets were long elaborate affairs. The Greeks enjoyed both food and ----- at these banquets.	Answer - conversation
Frame 59 - After dinner the Greek family might spend time listening to stories about ------.	Answer - gods and heroes
Frame 60 - The Greek attitude toward women was very different from the modern American attitude. Women were almost without legal rights in ancient Greece. Women stayed at home, managed the slaves, and raised citizens for the state. It was easy for a man to divorce his wife but almost ----- for a woman to divorce her husband.	Answer - impossible
Frame 61 - Athenians regarded the education of male children as ----- (very important/unimportant).	Answer - very important
Frame 62 - Female children were given whatever training or education they were thought to need ----- (at home/in school).	Answer - at home
Frame 63 - Decide whether this statement is true or false. Athenian boys studied music and literature at school.	Answer - true
Frame 64 - At the age of 7 a boy was given to the care of an old male slave known as a pedagog. This slave was responsible for protecting the boy and teaching him good -----.	Answer - manners
Frame 65 - Athenian boys also learned to wrestle, dance, and swim. They also learned to play a string instrument called the lyre. Look at the picture of a lyre in the answer slot of this frame.	Answer - 

Frame 66 - Athenian boys from poor families would end school at the age of 16 in order to go to work. Wealthier students continued in school for 2 more years. All Athenian males took an oath of loyalty to Athens and its ideals at the age of 18. The next 2 years were spent in -----.	Answer - military training
Frame 67 - The following are the items you should have learned in this unit: a. Greek viewpoints on life as expressed in 7 different quotations. b. Information on everyday life in ancient Athens. c. How we know about everyday life in ancient Greece. d. The English derivatives listed in Frame 52. e. How Greek life and American life compare and contrast.	

UNIT IV

THE ALPHABET

Frame 1 - The frames you will be working with now deal with the alphabet and its history. The word alphabet comes from the names of the first two letters in the Greek alphabet, viz., alpha and beta. In the answer slot for this frame you will see the Greek letters alpha and beta. These letters are very similar to the English letters a and b.	Answer - α β
Frame 2 - The ancient Egyptians invented a form of picture writing. They used this picture writing on their tombs and altars. This picture writing is sometimes called -----.	Answer - hieroglyphics
Frame 3 - Picture writing spread from Egypt to other parts of the Middle East. The Semitic people in what is now Israel, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon used picture writing but changed it somewhat. The Phoenicians were an important Semitic people. Their trading vessels sailed throughout the ----- sea.	Answer - Mediterranean
Frame 4 - Besides the Phoenician alphabet, two other Semitic alphabets that developed were the Hebrew and the Arabic. The Hebrew alphabet is still used today in the writing of the Hebrew language. The Arabic alphabet is used today to write the Arabic language. Is the Phoenician alphabet still used today?	Answer - No
Frame 5 -The Phoenicians brought their alphabet to the Greeks. The Greeks changed the Phoenician alphabet somewhat. The Greek alphabet is used in the writing of both Classical and ----- Greek.	Answer - Modern
Frame 6 - The Greek alphabet itself developed into two alphabets which are very important to the modern world. One was the Cyrillic alphabet used in the writing of Russian. The other was the ---- alphabet used in the writing of English and many other languages.	Answer - Roman
Frame 7 - The Roman alphabet is used in the writing of most of the languages in the world. Almost all European languages are written in the Roman alphabet with the exceptions of Russian and -----.	Answer - Greek

Frame 8 - The Roman alphabet is gradually spreading to non-European languages. Chinese and Japanese are now being written in the Roman alphabet. Swahili and many other African languages are also being written in the ----- alphabet.	Answer - Roman
Frame 9 - The Cyrillic alphabet was invented by Saint Cyril, a missionary in Eastern Europe. It is really the Greek alphabet with some new letters added. It is used in the writing of the ----- language.	Answer - Russian
Frame 10 - Study this chart which summarizes the history of the alphabet. The alphabets still in use today are indicated in capital letters:  Egyptian Hieroglyphics Early Semitic Phoenician HEBREW ARABIC Simple Greek STANDARD GREEK Western Greek CYRILLIC ROMAN Etruscan Oscan Umbrian	
Frame 11 - In the chart given in Frame 10 naturally there was some oversimplification. All of the steps in the development of the various alphabets are not shown. The chart shows only the broad outline of development. Try to draw the chart on a piece of scrap paper from memory. Check your work with Frame 10.	

Frame 12 - Name the letters in the following Greek proverb: γνῶθι σ̓αυτόν.	Answer - gamma, nu, omega, theta, iota ---------- Sigma, alpha, upsilon, tau, omicron, nu
Frame 13 - In the Greek proverb γνῶθι σ̓αυτόν what is the function of the marks above ω and ο ?	Answer - They indicate the accent in the word. You throw your voice on the syllable bearing the accent mark.
Frame 14 - The proverb γνῶθι σ̓αυτόν was inscribed on the wall of the temple of Apollo at Delphi. It means in English -------.	Answer - "Know thyself."
Frame 15 - Name the letters in the following Greek proverb: μηδὲν ἄγαν.	Answer - mu, eta, delta, epsilon, nu ---- alpha, gamma, alpha, nu
Frame 16 - The proverb μηδὲν ἄγαν was also inscribed on the wall of the temple of Apollo at Delphi. It means in English -----.	Answer - "Nothing in excess"
Frame 17 - Changing letters of a word from one alphabet to another is called transliteration. Giving the meaning of a word or expression in another language is called translation. Write the word transliteration on scrap paper. Then write the word translation. Make sure that the distinction between the two is clear in your mind.	
Frame 18 - Transliterate the following Greek expression: φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης.	Answer - Philosophia biou kubernetes.
Frame 19 - Translate the following Greek expression: φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης.	Answer - Philosophy is the guiding principle of life.

Frame 20 - Transliterate: εἷς ἀνὴρ οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ.	Answer - Heis aner oudeis aner.
Frame 21 - Translate: εἷς ἀνὴρ οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ.	Answer - One man is no man.
Frame 22 - Transliterate: θάλαττα, θάλαττα.	Answer - Thalatta, thalatta.
Frame 23 - Translate: θάλαττα, θάλαττα.	Answer - The sea! The sea!
Frame 24 - Transliterate: πάντα ῥεῖ.	Answer - Panta rhei.
Frame 25 - Translate: πάντα ῥεῖ.	Answer - Everything is in flux.
Frame 26 - In the following Greek quotation locate each breathing mark and distinguish smooth from rough breathing marks: εἷς ἀνὴρ οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ.	Answer - εἷς has a rough breathing mark. All the other words have smooth breathing marks.
Frame 27 - What is the sound value or pronunciation of a rough (῾) breathing mark?	Answer - It has the sound value or pronunciation of the h in the English word "hat".
Frame 28 - Does a smooth breathing mark have any sound value or pronunciation?	Answer - No

Frame 29 - Say the Greek quotation from Plato which means in English "It is not a great thing to live but to live well is a great thing."	
Frame 30 - Say the Greek quotation from Plutarch which means in English "The measure of life is beauty, not the length of time."	
Frame 31 - Say the Greek quotation from Plato which means in English "For man the unexamined life is not worth living."	
Frame 32 - Say the Greek quotation from Mimnermus which means in English "What is life without golden Aphrodite?"	

Frame 33 - Say in Greek the quotation from Menander which means in English "No one can find a life without sorrow."	
Frame 34 - Say in Greek the quotation from Palladas which means in English "All life is a stage."	
Frame 35 - Say in Greek the quotation from Hippocrates which means in English "Life is short and art is long."	
Frame 36 - 42 - In Frames 36-42 listen to the quotations as they are read syllable by syllable. Repeat each quotation and listen again.	
Frame 36 οὐ ζῆν μέγα τί ἐστιν ἀλλὰ εὖ ζῆν. - Plato.	
Frame 37 μέτρον βίου ἐστὶ κάλλος οὐ χρόνου μῆκος - Plutarch.	
Frame 38 ὁ ἀνεξέταστος βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ. - Plato.	
Frame 39 τίς δὲ βίος ἄτερ χρυσῆς Ἀφροδίτης; Mimnermus.	
Frame 40 οὐκ ἔστιν εὑρεῖν βίον ἄλυπον οὐδενός. - Menander.	
Frame 41 σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος. - Palladas.	
Frame 42 ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρή. - Hippocrates.	

Frame 43 - Some of the letters in the Greek quotations you have been reading are unfamiliar to you. For example the Greek letter zeta (ζ) occurs in the quotation οὐ ζῆν μέγα τί ἐστίν ἀλλὰ εὖ ζῆν . This letter has the sound of the English letter ---.	**Answer -** **z**
Frame 44 - In the quotation ὁ ἀνεξέταστος βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ the letter xi (ξ) occurs. This letter has the sound of x in the word box.	
Frame 45 - In the quotation τίς δὲ βίος ἄτερ χρυσῆς Ἀφροδίτης; the Greek letter chi (χ) occurs. It is pronounced like the ch in the English word character.	
Frame 46 - In the quotation in Frame 45 the Greek letter phi (ϕ) occurs. It is pronounced like the ph's in the English word Philadelphia.	

Frame 47 - The first letter of the Greek alphabet is written α and has the name -----.	Answer - alpha
Frame 48 - Alpha has the sound of the a in the English word father and is transliterated ---.	Answer - a
Frame 49 - The next letter of the alphabet is β and has the name ----.	Answer - beta
Frame 50 - Beta is transliterated b and has the sound of the letter ---.	Answer - b
Frame 51 - γ has the name gamma and is usually pronounced like and transliterated with ----.	Answer - g
Frame 52 - Give the names of the following Greek letters: δ ε ζ η θ	Answer - delta, epsilon, zeta, eta, theta
Frame 53 - Transliterate the following Greek letters: δ ε ζ η θ	Answer - d, e, z, e, th

Frame 54 - Give the names of the following Greek letters: ι κ λ μ ν ξ	Answer - iota, kappa, lambda, mu, nu, xi
Frame 55 - Transliterate the following Greek letters: ι κ λ μ ν ξ	Answer - i, k, l, m, n, x
Frame 56 - Give the names of the following Greek letters: ο π ρ σ τ	Answer - omicron, pi, rho, sigma, tau
Frame 57 - Transliterate the following Greek letters: ο π ρ σ τ	Answer - o, p, r, s, t
Frame 58 - Give the names of the following Greek letters: υ φ χ ψ ω	Answer - upsilon, phi, chi, psi, omega
Frame 59 - Transliterate the following Greek letters: υ φ χ ψ ω	Answer - y or u, ph, ch, ps, o

Frame 60 - Read the following Greek quotation aloud: ἐγώ εἰμι ἄλφα καὶ ὠμέγα, ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος.	
Frame 61 - Name all the letters in the Greek Quotation in Frame 60.	Answer - ἐγώ - epsilon, gamma, omega εἰμι - epsilon, iota, mu, iota ἄλφα - alpha, lambda, phi, alpha καὶ - kappa, alpha, iota ὠμέγα - omega, mu, epsilon, gamma, alpha ἀρχὴ - alpha, rho chi, eta τέλος - tau, epsilon, lambda, omicron, sigma
Frame 62 - In this section of frames you will learn to read the capital letters of the Greek alphabet. You probably have noticed that capital letters are not used as frequently in Greek as in English. The first word in a Greek sentence ----- (is/is not) capitalized.	Answer - is not
Frame 63 - In Greek, capital letters are used for the first letter of proper names. Sometimes inscriptions are written entirely in capitals. In general, however, Greek capitals are ----- (not as important/as important) as Greek small letters.	Answer - not as important
Frame 64 - Read the following quotation silently γνῶθι σ᾽αὐτόν.	
Frame 65 - Read the same quotation in capital letters using Frame 64 as a guide. ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΑΥΤΟΝ	
Frame 66 - Read the following quotation silently: μηδὲν ἄγαν.	
Frame 67 - Read the same quotation in capital letters using Frame 66 as a guide ΜΗΔΕΝ ΑΓΑΝ	
Frame 68 - When Greek words are written entirely in capital letters accents and breathing marks ----- (are omitted/are used).	Answer - are omitted

Frame 69 - Read the quotation silently first in small letters and then in capitals. Follow the same procedures for Frames 70 through 80

φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης.
ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΤΗΣ.

Frame 70
εἷς ἀνὴρ οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ.
ΕΙΣ ΑΝΗΡ ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΑΝΗΡ.

Frame 71
θάλαττα, θάλαττα.
ΘΑΛΑΤΤΑ ΘΑΛΑΤΤΑ

Frame 72
πάντα ῥεῖ.
ΠΑΝΤΑ ΡΕΙ.

Frame 73 οὐ ζῆν μέγα τί ἐστιν,
ἀλλὰ εὖ ζῆν.
ΟΥ ΖΗΝ ΜΕΓΑ ΤΙ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΑΛΛΑ
ΕΥ ΖΗΝ.

Frame 74
μέτρον βίου ἐστὶ κάλλος οὐ χρόνου
μῆκος.
ΜΕΤΡΟΝ ΒΙΟΥ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΚΑΛΛΟΣ ΟΥ
ΧΡΟΝΟΥ ΜΗΚΟΣ.

Frame 75 ὁ ἀνεξέταστος βίος
οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ.
Ο ΑΝΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΟΣ ΒΙΟΣ ΟΥ ΒΙΩΤΟΣ
ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩ.

Frame 76 τίς δὲ βίος ἄτερ χρυσῆς
Ἀφροδίτης;
ΤΙΣ ΔΕ ΒΙΟΣ ΑΤΕΡ ΧΡΥΣΗΣ
ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗΣ;

Frame 77
οὐκ ἔστιν εὑρεῖν βίον ἄλυπον
οὐδενός.
ΟΥΚ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΥΡΕΙΝ ΒΙΟΝ
ΑΛΥΠΟΝ ΟΥΔΕΝΟΣ.

Frame 78 σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος. ΣΚΗΝΗ ΠΑΣ Ο ΒΙΟΣ.	
Frame 79 ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρή. Ο ΒΙΟΣ ΒΡΑΧΥΣ Η ΔΕ ΤΕΧΝΗ ΜΑΚΡΗ.	
Frame 80 - ἐγώ εἰμι ἄλφα καὶ ὠμέγα, ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος. ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ ΑΛΦΑ ΚΑΙ ΩΜΕΓΑ ΑΡΧΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΛΟΣ.	
Frame 81 - Certain Greek letters are used commonly for various purposes. For example, in mathematics Greek letters are frequently used as symbols. The ratio between the circumference of a circle and its radius is expressed by the Greek letter ----.	Answer - π
Frame 82 - The Greek symbol ☧ stands for Christ and is frequently used in religious art. It comes from the first two letters of the Greek word for Christ (Χριστός). It is a combination of the Greek letters chi and ---.	Answer - rho (ρ)
Frame 83 - Another common religious symbol is ΑΩ which represents God as the beginning and end of all things. Recall the quotation that means in English "I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the end."	Answer - ἐγώ εἰμι ἄλφα καὶ ὠμέγα, ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος.

Frame 84 - In this set of frames you are going to learn to write some of the quotations you have been reading. Look at the enlarged written version of the quotation which means "Know thyself." γνῶθι σ᾽αὐτόν. Try to copy the quotation on paper. Your teacher will look at your work.	
Frame 85 - Practice writing γνῶθι σ᾽αὐτόν 6 times.	
Frame 86 - Look at the enlarged written version of the quotation which means "Nothing in excess." μηδὲν ἄγαν. Copy the quotation carefully on your paper. Your teacher will look at your work.	
Frame 87 - Practice writing μηδὲν ἄγαν 6 times.	
Frame 88 - Look at the enlarged written version of the quotation which means "Philosophy is life's guiding principle." φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης.	
Frame 89 - Practice writing φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης 6 times.	

Frame 90 - Look at the enlarged written version of the quotation which means "One man is no man." εἷς ἀνὴρ οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ.	
Frame 91 - Practice writing εἷς ἀνὴρ οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ 6 times.	
Frame 92 - Look at the enlarged written version of the quotation from Xenophon which means "The sea! The sea!" θάλαττα, θάλαττα.	
Frame 93 - Practice writing θάλαττα, θάλαττα 6 times.	
Frame 94 - Look at the enlarged written version of the quotation from Heraclitus which means "All things are in flux." πάντα ῥεῖ.	
Frame 95 - Practice writing πάντα ῥεῖ 6 times.	
Frame 96 - Look at the enlarged written version of the following quotation from Plato which means "It is not something great to live but to live well is a great thing." οὐ ζῆν μέγα τί ἐστιν ἀλλὰ εὖ ζῆν.	
Frame 97 - Practice writing οὐ ζῆν μέγα τί ἐστιν ἀλλὰ εὖ ζῆν 6 times.	

Frame 98 - Look at the following enlarged version of the quotation from Plutarch which means "The measure of life is beauty not the length of time."

μέτρον βίου ἐστὶ κάλλος οὐ χρόνου μῆκος.

Frame 99 - Copy μέτρον βίου ἐστὶ κάλλος οὐ χρόνου μῆκος two times.

Frame 100 - Look at the following enlarged version of the quotation from Plato which means "For man the unexamined life is not worth living."

ὁ ἀνεξέταστος βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ.

Frame 101 - Copy ὁ ἀνεξέταστος βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ two times.

Frame 102 - Look at the following enlarged version of the quotation from Mimnermus which means "What is life without golden Aphrodite?"

τίς δὲ βίος ἄτερ χρυσῆς Ἀφροδίτης;

Frame 103 - Copy τίς δὲ βίος ἄτερ χρυσῆς Ἀφροδίτης twice.

Frame 104 - Copy twice the quotation from Menander which means "No one can find a life without grief," viz., οὐκ ἔστιν εὑρεῖν βίον ἄλυπον οὐδενός.

Frame 105 - Copy twice the quotation from Palladas which means "All life is a stage," viz., σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος.

Frame 106 - In the frames that follow we are going to discuss accent marks. You have probably noticed that in Greek there are ---- kinds of accent marks.	Answer - three
Frame 107 - On scrap paper try to write the three kinds of accent marks that occur in Greek.	Answer - ´ ` ⌒
Frame 108 - An accent that looks like this ´ is called an acute accent. The grave accent is similar to the acute but it slants in the other direction. Write a grave accent on your paper.	Answer - `
Frame 109 - The third type of accent is called the circumflex. It is really a combination of the acute and the grave. Write a circumflex accent on your paper.	Answer - ⌒
Frame 110 - In the pronunciation of Greek the type of accent indicates the ---- on which the speaker throws his voice.	Answer - syllable
Frame 111 - Accent marks are used in ---- Greek as well as in Classical Greek.	Answer - Modern

Frame 112 - Originally accent marks were used to indicate pitch. With an acute accent the voice would be raised a little. With a grave accent the voice would be lowered. With a circumflex accent the voice would be first raised and then lowered. Ancient Greek originally was a tonal language, i.e., a language using different pitches extensively.	
Frame 113 - Certain spoken languages of our own time are tonal languages. For example, Chinese and Swedish. Tonal languages make extensive use of different ----.	Answer - pitches
Frame 114 - Greek words which start with vowels (α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω) or ρ have a breathing mark. There are two types of breathing marks, smooth breathing and ---- breathing.	Answer - rough
Frame 115 - Write a smooth breathing mark on your paper.	Answer - ᾿
Frame 116 - Write a rough breathing mark on your paper.	Answer - ῾
Frame 117 - As you may have noticed punctuation in Greek is slightly different from punctuation in English. Periods and commas, however, are --- (used/not used) in Greek.	Answer - used
Frame 118 - Greek uses a semicolon where English uses a question mark. Greek uses a raised period where English uses a semicolon.	
Frame 119 - As we have said before, capital letters in Greek ---- (are/are not) used for the first letter of the first word in a Greek sentence.	Answer - are not
Frame 120 - Capital letters---(are/are not) used for the first letter of a proper name in Greek.	Answer - are

Frame 121 - We will learn to write the capital letters in Greek. Copy the following quotations on your paper. Notice that many of the Greek capitals are exactly the same as Roman capitals.

ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΑΥΤΟΝ.
ΜΗΔΕΝ ΑΓΑΝ.
ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ
ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΤΗΣ.

Frame 122 - Copy this quotation:

ΕΙΣ ΑΝΗΡ ΟΥΔΕΙΣ
ΑΝΗΡ.

Frame 123 - Copy these quotations from Xenophon and Heraclitus:

ΘΑΛΑΤΤΑ, ΘΑΛΑΤΤΑ.
ΠΑΝΤΑ ΡΕΙ.

Frame 124 - Copy this quotation from Plato: ΟΥ ΖΗΝ ΜΕΓΑ ΤΙ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΑΛΛΑ ΕΥ ΖΗΝ.	
Frame 125 - Copy this quotation from Plutarch: ΜΕΤΡΟΝ ΒΙΟΥ ΕΣΤΙ ΚΑΛΛΟΣ ΟΥ ΧΡΟΝΟΥ ΜΗΚΟΣ.	
Frame 126 - Look back at frame 125. Write the quotation in small letters. Omit accents.	Answer - μετρον βιου ἐστι καλλος οὐ χρονου μηκος.

Frame 127 - Copy this quotation from Plato: Ο ΑΝΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΟΣ ΒΙΟΣ ΟΥ ΒΙΩΤΟΣ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩ.	
Frame 128 - Look back at Frame 127. Write the quotation in small letters. Omit accents.	Answer - ὁ ἀνεξεταστος βιος οὐ βιωτος ἀνθρωπῳ.
Frame 129 - In the quotation ὁ βίος ἀνεξέταστος οὐ βιωτός ἀνθρωπῳ look at the last letter of the last word. You will notice under the ω a small iota. Copy the word on your paper.	
Frame 130 - The small iota under the omega is called iota subscript. It ___ (is/is not) pronounced.	Answer - is not
Frame 131 - At one time the word ἀνθρώπῳ was written ἀνθρώπωι. When the iota lost its sound, it was written under the preceding vowel. The small iota under the vowel is called ----.	Answer - iota subscript
Frame 132 - Copy this quotation from Mimnermus: ΤΙΣ ΔΕ ΒΙΟΣ ΑΤΕΡ ΧΡΥΣΗΣ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗΣ.	

Frame 133 - Look back at Frame 132. Write the quotation in small letters. Omit accents.	Answer - τις δε βιος ατερ χρυσης Ἀφροδιτης;
Frame 134 - Copy this quotation from Menander: ΟΥΚ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΥΡΕΙΝ ΒΙΟΝ ΑΛΥΠΟΝ ΟΥΔΕΝΟΣ.	
Frame 135 - Look back at Frame 134. Write the quotation in small letters. Omit accents.	Answer - οὐκ ἐστιν εὑρειν βιον ἀλυπον οὐδενος.
Frame 136 - Copy this quotation from Palladas: ΣΚΗΝΗ ΠΑΣ Ο ΒΙΟΣ.	
Frame 137 - Look back at frame 136. Write the quotation in small letters. Omit accents.	Answer - σκηνη πας ὁ βιος.

Frame 138 - Copy this quotation from Hippocrates: Ο ΒΙΟΣ ΒΡΑΧΥΣ Η ΔΕ ΤΕΧΝΗ ΜΑΚΡΗ.	
Frame 139 - Look back at Frame 138. Write the quotation in small letters. Omit accents.	Answer - ὁ βιος βραχυς ἡ δε τεχνη μακρη.
Frame 140 - Copy this quotation from the New Testament: ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ ΑΛΦΑ ΚΑΙ ΩΜΕΓΑ, ΑΡΧΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΛΟΣ.	
Frame 141 - Look back at Frame 140. Write the quotation in small letters. Omit accents.	Answer - ἐγω εἰμι ἀλφα και ὠμεγα, ἀρχη και τελος.

Frame 142 - We are now going to review reading Greek. Read each quotation aloud in this and the following frames: γνῶθι σ̓ἀυτον.	
Frame 143 - μηδὲν ἄγαν.	
Frame 144 - φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης.	
Frame 145 - εἶς ἀνὴρ οὐδεις ἀνήρ.	
Frame 146 - Θάλαττα, Θάλαττα.	
Frame 147 - πάντα ῥεῖ.	
Frame 148 - οὐ ζῆν μέγα τί ἐστιν, ἀλλὰ εὖ ζῆν.	
Frame 149 - μέτρον βίου ἐστὶ κάλλος οὐ χρόνου μῆκος.	
Frame 150 - ὁ ἀνεξέταστος βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ.	
Frame 151 - τίς δὲ βίος ἄτερ χρυσῆς Ἀφροδίτης;	
Frame 152 - οὐκ ἔστιν εὑρεῖν βίον ἄλυπον οὐδενός.	
Frame 153 - σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος.	
Frame 154 - ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρή.	
Frame 155 - ἐγώ εἰμι ἄλφα καὶ ὠμέγα, ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος.	
Frame 156 - Give the Greek quotation from the New Testament which means in English "I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the end".	Answer - ἐγώ εἰμι ἄλφα καὶ ὠμέγα, ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος.

Frame 157 - Most of the New Testament was originally written in the ---- language.	Answer - Greek
Frame 158 - Most of the Old Testament was originally written in the ---- language and then translated into Greek.	Answer - Hebrew
Frame 159 - The Greek of the Bible was a special form of Greek known as the koine or ---- dialect.	Answer - common
Frame 160 - We will now review some English expressions connected with the Greek alphabet. For example, a delta is ----.	Answer - a triangular-shaped river mouth
Frame 161 - A deltoid-shaped object has the shape of a ----.	Answer - triangle
Frame 162 - A sigmoid-shaped object has the shape of a ----.	Answer - sigma or s
Frame 163 - To place in order according to the letters of the alphabet is to ----.	Answer - alphabetize
Frame 164 - Changing *s* to *r* is called ----.	Answer - rhotacism
Frame 165 - A very small amount is called an ----.	Answer - iota
Frame 166 - The expression *alpha and omega* means the beginning and the ----.	Answer - end
Frame 167 - A beta class hotel would be a ---- class hotel.	Answer - 2nd
Frame 168 - There is a type of radiation known as the gamma ray. It is named for the ----.	Answer - 3rd letter of the Greek alphabet, gamma

Frame 169 - The following are the items you should have learned in this unit:

a. The history and importance of the Greek alphabet.

b. The reading of the Greek alphabet.

c. The writing of the Greek alphabet.

d. A Greek quotation involving the first and last letter of the Greek alphabet.

e. The following English expressions: alpha and omega, gamma ray, beta, rhotacism, alphabetize, iota.

UNIT V

ANCIENT CRETE

1 - Read the following paragraph aloud in Greek: ἡ Κρήτη ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ πελάγει. ἡ Κρήτη ἐστὶ νῆσος. Μίνως ἐστὶν ὁ ἄρχων ἐν Κρήτῃ. ὁ Λαβύρινθός ἐστιν ἐν Κρήτῃ. ὁ Μινώταυρός ἐστι καὶ ἄνθρωπος καὶ ταῦρος.	
2 - Now read each of the following questions aloud in Greek and try to give an oral answer. Refer to Frame 1 if necessary. Then read each answer aloud from the answer column. ποῦ ἐστιν ἡ Κρήτη;	ἡ Κρήτη ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ πελάγει.
3 - ἔστιν ἡ Κρήτη νῆσος;	ναί. ἡ Κρήτη ἐστὶ νῆσος.
4 - τίς ἐστιν ὁ ἄρχων ἐν Κρήτῃ;	Μίνως ἐστὶν ὁ ἄρχων ἐν Κρήτῃ.
5 - ποῦ ἐστιν ὁ Μινώταυρος;	ὁ Μινώταυρός ἐστιν ἐν Κρήτῃ.
6 - ποῦ ἐστιν ὁ Λαβύρινθος;	ὁ Λαβύρινθός ἐστιν ἐν Κρητῃ.
7 - τί ἐστιν ὁ Μινώταυρος;	ὁ Μινώταυρός ἐστι καὶ ἄνθρωπος καὶ ταῦρος.

8 - Read the following paragraph silently: ἡ Κρήτη ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ πελάγει. ἡ Κρήτη ἐστὶ νῆσος. Μίνως ἐστὶν ὁ ἄρχων ἐν Κρήτῃ. ὁ Λαβύρινθός ἐστιν ἐν Κρήτῃ. ὁ Μινώταυρός ἐστι καὶ ἄνθρωπος καὶ ταῦρος.	
9 - Now answer the following questions in writing. Check your answers carefully with the answer column. ποῦ ἐστιν ἡ Κρήτη;	ἡ Κρήτη ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ πελάγει.
10 - ποῦ ἐστιν ὁ Μινώταυρος;	ὁ Μινώταυρός ἐστιν ἐν Κρήτῃ.
11 - ποῦ ἐστιν ὁ Λαβύρινθος;	ὁ Λαβύρινθός ἐστιν ἐν Κρήτη
12 - τίς ἐστιν ὁ ἄρχων ἐν Κρήτῃ;	Μίνως ἐστὶν ὁ ἄρχων ἐν Κρήτῃ.
13 - τί ἐστιν ὁ Μινώταυρος;	ὁ Μινώταυρός ἐστι καὶ ἄνθρωπος καὶ ταῦρος.

14 - Read the following paragraph aloud in Greek: Μίνως ἐστὶν ὁ ἄρχων ἐν Κρήτη. Μίνως οἶδε Δαίδαλον. Μίνωα οὐ φιλεῖ Δαίδαλος. Μίνως μισεῖ Δαίδαλον.	
15 - Now read each of the following questions aloud in Greek and try to give an oral answer. Refer to Frame 14 if necessary. Then read each answer aloud. Τίς ἐστιν ὁ ἄρχων ἐν Κρήτῃ;	Μίνως ἐστὶν ὁ ἄρχων ἐν Κρήτῃ.
16 - οἶδε Μίνωα Δαίδαλος;	ναί. Μίνωα οἶδε Δαίδαλος.
17 - φιλεῖ Μίνωα Δαίδαλος;	οὔ. Μίνωα οὐ φιλεῖ Δαίδαλος.

18 - μισεῖ Μίνως Δαίδαλον;	ναί. Μίνως μισεῖ Δαίδαλον.
19 - Now read the following six sentences aloud: Μίνως μισεῖ Δαίδαλον. Μίνως Δαίδαλον μισεῖ. Δαίδαλον μισεῖ Μίνως. Δαίδαλον Μίνως μισεῖ. μισεῖ ὁ Μίνως Δαίδαλον. μισεῖ Δαίδαλον Μίνως.	
20 - All of the sentences in Frame 19 mean just about the same thing. Each could be translated into English -------.	Minos hates Daedalus.
21 - In Greek, word order is not as important as in English. In fact, the words in a Greek sentence can be mixed up usually without really changing the meaning. In English, by contrast, word order ---------- (is/is not) very important to meaning.	is
22 - In Greek the relationship between words is often indicated by the endings on the words. You have noticed perhaps that King Minos' name in Greek is sometimes spelled Μίνως . and sometimes Μίνωα Similarly Daedalus' name is sometimes spelled Δαίδαλος and sometimes -------------.	Δαίδαλον
23 - Before we explain the difference in spelling between Μίνως and Μίνωα and between Δαίδαλος and Δαίδαλον we have to talk about the distinction between the subject and the direct object in a sentence. The subject of the sentence is often the doer or	direct object

performer of an action. The direct object in a sentence may be thought of as the word toward which the action of the sentence is directed. It should be remembered that not all sentences have both a subject and a - - - - .	
24 - Pick out the subject and object in the following sentence: Minos hates Daedalus.	"Minos" is the subject. "Daedalus" is the object.
25 - Pick out the subject and object in the following sentence: Daedalus hates Minos.	"Daedalus" is the subject. "Minos" is the object.
26 - As you have seen in Frames 24 and 25 word order in English - - - (is/is not) very important because it shows which word is the subject and which word is the direct object.	is
27 - In Greek the subject is indicated by a special form or spelling and the object likewise by a special form or spelling. The special subject form or spelling is called the nominative case. The special object form or spelling is called the accusative case. Write the phrases "nominative case" and "accusative case" on your paper.	

28 - Very often in Greek the nominative case form ends in s and the accusative case form ends in ν or α. Sometimes the accusative is the same as the nominative. Let us look at the nominative case and accusative case forms of some of the Greek words we have met before. The nominative case will be listed first. Say the words aloud and copy them on your paper.

Δαίδαλος
Δαίδαλον

29 - Μίνως
Μίνωα

30 - χρόνος
χρόνον

31 - βίος
βίον

32 - ἄνθρωπος
ἄνθρωπον

33 - κάλλος
κάλλος

34 - Sometimes the nominative case has endings other than S. Let us now look at some more nominative and accusative forms. Say the words aloud and copy them on your paper.

θάλαττα
θάλατταν

35 - σκηνή
σκηνήν

36 - τέχνη
τέχνην

37 - φιλοσοφία
φιλοσοφίαν

38 - κυβερνήτης
κυβερνήτην

39 - Read each sentence in the following pattern practice aloud. Then make each sentence negative aloud. Check your sentence with the answer column. Μίνως βίον μισεῖ.	Μίνως βίον οὐ μισεῖ.
40 - Μίνως ἄνθρωπον μισεῖ.	Μίνως ἄνθρωπον οὐ μισεῖ.
41 - Μίνως κάλλος μισεῖ.	Μίνως κάλλος οὐ μισεῖ.
42 - Μίνως θάλατταν μισεῖ.	Μίνως θάλατταν οὐ μισεῖ.
43 - Μίνως σκηνὴν. μισεῖ.	Μίνως σκηνὴν οὐ μισεῖ.
44 - Μίνως φιλοσοφίαν μισεῖ.	Μίνως φιλοσοφίαν οὐ μισεῖ.
45 - φιλεῖ ἄνθρωπος Μίνωα.	οὐ φιλεῖ ἄνθρωπος Μίνωα.
46 - φιλεῖ ἄνθρωπος Δαίδαλον.	οὐ φιλεῖ ἄνθρωπος Δαίδαλον.
47 - φιλεῖ ἄνθρωπος κάλλος.	οὐ φιλεῖ ἄνθρωπος κάλλος.
48 - φιλεῖ ἄνθρωπος φιλοσοφίαν.	οὐ φιλεῖ ἄνθρωπος φιλοσοφιαν.

49 - Δαίδαλος οἶδε Μίνωα.	Δαίδαλος οὐκ οἶδε Μίνωα.
50 - Δαίδαλος οἶδε Δαίδαλον.	Δαίδαλος οὐκ οἶδε Δαίδαλον.
51 - Δαίδαλος οἶδε ἄνθρωπον.	Δαίδαλος οὐκ οἶδε ἄνθρωπον.
52 - Δαίδαλος οἶδε κάλλος.	Δαίδαλος οὐκ οἶδε κάλλος.
53 - Δαίδαλος οἶδε θάλατταν.	Δαίδαλος οὐκ οἶδε θάλατταν.
54 - Δαίδαλος οἶδε φιλοσοφίαν.	Δαίδαλος οὐκ οἶδε φιλοσοφίαν.
55 - Δαίδαλος οἶδε σκηνήν.	Δαίδαλος οὐκ οἶδε σκηνήν.
56 - Δαίδαλος οἶδε κυβερνήτην.	Δαίδαλος οὐκ οἶδε κυβερνήτην.
57 - Read each sentence in the following pattern practice aloud. Then make each sentence negative by beginning it with the word μή. γνῶθι σ᾽αὐτόν.	μὴ γνῶθι σ᾽αὐτόν.
58 - γνῶθι Μίνωα.	μὴ γνῶθι Μίνωα.
59 - γνῶθι Δαίδαλον.	μὴ γνῶθι Δαίδαλον.
60 - γνῶθι βίον.	μὴ γνῶθι βίον.
61 - γνῶθι ἄνθρωπον.	μὴ γνῶθι ἄνθρωπον.
62 - γνῶθι κάλλος.	μὴ γνῶθι κάλλος.

63 - γνῶθι θάλατταν.	μὴ γνῶθι θάλατταν.
64 - γνῶθι σκηνήν.	μὴ γνῶθι σκηνήν.
65 - γνῶθι φιλοσοφίαν.	μὴ γνῶθι φιλοσοφίαν.
66 - γνῶθι κυβερνήτην.	μὴ γνῶθι κυβερνήτην.
67 - Now read aloud each question in the following pattern practice and answer aloud each question affirmatively. Check your answer by looking at the answer column. μισεῖ Μίνως βίον;	ναί. μισεῖ Μίνως βίον.
68 - μισεῖ Μίνως Δαίδαλον;	ναί. μισεῖ Μίνως Δαίδαλον.
69 - μισεῖ Μίνως ἄνθρωπον;	ναί. μισεῖ Μίνως ἄνθρωπον.
70 - μισεῖ Μίνως χρόνον;	ναί. μισεῖ Μίνως χρόνον.
71 - μισεῖ Μίνως κάλλος;	ναί. μισεῖ Μίνως κάλλος.
72 - μισεῖ Μίνως θάλατταν;	ναί. μισεῖ Μίνως θάλατταν.
73 - μισεῖ Μίνως σκηνήν;	ναί. μισεῖ Μίνως σκηνήν.
74 - μισεῖ Μίνως φιλοσοφίαν.	ναί. μισεῖ Μίνως φιλοσοφίαν.
75 - μισεῖ Μίνως κυβερνήτην;	ναί. μισεῖ Μίνως κυβερνήτην.

76 - Now we will turn our attention to the English derivatives we have learned recently. An English word meaning "dictator" or "absolute ruler" and derived from the Greek word τύραννος is - - - - - -.	tyrant
77 - An English word meaning "bull-like" and derived from the Greek word ταῦρος is - - - - - -.	taurine

78 - An English word meaning "highly skilled" and derived from the Greek name Δαίδαλος is - - - - - - -.	Daedalian
79 - An English word meaning "one who hates the human race" and derived from the Greek words μισεῖ and ἄνθρωπος is - - - - - - - -.	misanthrope
80 - An English word meaning "one who loves mankind" and derived from the Greek words φιλεῖ and ἄνθρωπος is - - - - - - - - - -.	philanthropist
81 - An English word meaning "woman hater" and connected with the Greek word μισεῖ is - - - - -.	misogynist
82 - An English word meaning "complicated" or "intricate" and derived from the Greek word λαβύρινθος is - - - - .	labyrinthine
83 - An English word meaning "to flirt" and derived from the Greek word φιλεῖ is - - - - -.	philander
84 - An English word meaning "a lover of the British people" and derived from the Greek word φιλεῖ is - - - - - - - -.	Anglophile
85 - An English word meaning "a lover of the French people" and derived from the Greek word φιλεῖ is - - - - - - -.	Francophile

86 - Open your Greek notebook to the heading Word Study. Add the following words to the first column of your list there: tyrant, taurine, Daedalian, misanthrope, misogynist, labyrinthine, philanthropist, Anglophile, Francophile, philander.	
87 - Now put in the Greek words and the meanings of the English words in the appropriate columns of your list. Refer to Frames 76-86 if necessary.	
88 - Explain in your own words the meaning of each of the following English sentences. Pay particular attention to the underlined word which is defined in the answer column. The President of the United States is not a tyrant.	absolute ruler, dictator
89 - The man had a taurine facial expression.	bull-like
90 - John D. Rockefeller was a notable philanthropist.	benefactor of mankind, contributor to worthy causes
91 - Queen Elizabeth II is certainly an Anglophile.	a lover of the British people and traditions
92 - General DeGaulle has been described as a Francophile.	lover of the French people
93 - There are many Daedalian carpenters in Philadelphia.	highly skilled
94 - A person who would wish to destroy the whole world with nuclear weapons would certainly be a misanthrope.	hater of the human race

95 - A person who would want to make all women in the world slaves would certainly be a misogynist.	hater of women
96 - High school students are much too busy with their studies to philander.	flirt
97 - Labyrinthine puzzles can be fun to solve.	complicated
98 - Read aloud the following paragraph in Greek: Μίνως εἰμί. ὁ ἄρχων εἰμί. οἶδα Δαίδαλον. οὐ φιλῶ Δαίδαλον. μισῶ Δαίδαλον.	
99 - Now read the following similar paragraph aloud in Greek: Μίνως εἶ. ὁ ἄρχων εἶ. οἶσθα Δαίδαλον. οὐ φιλεῖς Δαίδαλον. μισεῖς Δαίδαλον.	
100 - Now read the following similar paragraph aloud in Greek: Μίνως ἐστίν. ὁ ἄρχων ἐστίν. οἶδε Δαίδαλον. οὐ φιλεῖ Δαίδαλον. μισεῖ Δαίδαλον.	

101 - In Frame 98 Minos is the speaker. In Frame 99 Minos is spoken to. In Frame 100 Minos is - - - - - - - - -.	spoken about
102 - Frame 98 is said to be written in the 1st person. Frame 99 is written in the 2nd person. Frame 100 is written in the - - - - -.	3rd person
103 - The difference between the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons is indicated by the verbs. Verbs are words which indicate action or being. Try to find the verb in each of the following sentences: Minos knows Daedalus.	knows
104 - Minos hates Daedalus.	hates
105 - Minos is the ruler.	is
106 - Minos does not like Daedalus.	does like
107 - I know Daedalus.	know
108 - I like Daedalus.	like
109 - I am not a ruler.	am
Now try to locate the verb in each of the following Greek sentences:	
110 - Μίνως εἰμί.	εἰμί
111 - Μίνως εἶ.	εἶ
112 - Μίνως ἐστίν.	ἐστίν
113 - οἶδα Μίνωα.	οἶδα

114 - οἶσθα Μίνωα.	οἶσθα
115 - οἶδε Μίνωα.	οἶδε
116 - μισῶ Δαίδαλον.	μισῶ
117 - μισεῖς Δαίδαλον.	μισεῖς
118 - μισεῖ Δαίδαλον.	μισεῖ
119 - οὐ φιλῶ Δαίδαλον.	φιλῶ
120 - οὐ φιλεῖς Δαίδαλον.	φιλεῖς
121 - οὐ φιλεῖ Δαίδαλον.	φιλεῖ
122 - A verb is said to be in the first person when the subject is the speaker. A verb is said to be in the second person when the subject is spoken to. A verb is said to be in the third person when the subject is - - - - - - - - - -.	spoken about
123 - In English to indicate the first person the word "I" is frequently used. To indicate the second person the word "you" is frequently used. Thus "I know" is first person but "you know" is - - - - - - -.	2nd person
124 - In English the 3rd person is often indicated by adding "s" to the verb. Thus "he knows" and "Minos knows" are both - - - - - - - -.	3rd person
125 - The verb "to be" in English has special forms or spellings to indicate person. "I am" is first person. "You are" is second person. "Is" indicates the - - - - - - -.	3rd person

126 - Greek has special forms or spellings to indicate person. Separate words like "I" and "you" are not needed to indicate the first and second person. Thus εἰμί is first person, εἶ is second person, and ἐστί is - - - - - -.	3rd person
127 - εἰμί, the first person form, means in English "I am". εἶ, the second person form, means "you are". ἐστί, the third person form, means - - - - - -.	"is" (or "he is", "she is", or "it is" or "there is")
128 - οἶδα, the first person form, means in English "I know". οἶσθα, the second person form, means "you know". οἶδε, the third person form, means - - - - - -.	"knows" (or "he knows," "she knows", or "it knows")
129 - Look at the following Greek verb forms and their English meanings: μισῶ I hate μισεῖς you hate μισεῖ (he, she, it) hates φιλῶ I love φιλεῖς you love φιλεῖ (he, she, it) loves What do you notice about the endings on the Greek words?	μισῶ, μισεῖς, μισεῖ have the same endings as φιλῶ, φιλεῖς, φιλεῖ.
130 - Many Greek verbs follow the pattern of μισῶ and φιλῶ in indicating person. Some verbs, however, such as οἶδα and εἰμί - - - -(do/donot) follow this pattern.	do not

131 - Read each sentence in the following pattern practice aloud. Then make each sentence negative aloud. Check your sentence with the answer column: ἐν Κρήτῃ εἰμί.	ἐν Κρήτῃ οὐκ εἰμί.
132 - ἐν Ἑλλάδι εἰμί.	ἐν Ἑλλάδι οὐκ εἰμί.
133 - ἐν Εὐρώπῃ εἰμί.	ἐν Εὐρώπῃ οὐκ εἰμί.
134 - ἐν Κρήτῃ εἶ.	ἐν Κρήτῃ οὐκ εἶ.
135 - ἐν Ἑλλάδι εἶ.	ἐν Ἑλλάδι οὐκ εἶ.
136 - ἐν Εὐρώπῃ εἶ.	ἐν Εὐρώπῃ οὐκ εἶ.
137 - Μίνως ἐστὶν ἐν Κρήτῃ.	Μίνως οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν Κρήτῃ.
138 - Μίνως ἐστὶν ἐν Ἑλλάδι.	Μίνως οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν Ἑλλάδι.
139 - Μίνως ἐστὶν ἐν Εὐρώπῃ.	Μίνως οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν Εὐρώπῃ.

140 - φιλῶ κάλλος.	οὐ φιλῶ κάλλος.
141 - φιλῶ βίον.	οὐ φιλῶ βίον.
142 - φιλῶ σκηνήν.	οὐ φιλῶ σκηνήν.
143 - φιλῶ φιλοσοφίαν.	οὐ φιλῶ φιλοσοφίαν.
144 - κάλλος φιλεῖς.	κάλλος οὐ φιλεῖς.
145 - βίον φιλεῖς.	βίον οὐ φιλεῖς.
146 - σκηνὴν φιλεῖς.	σκηνὴν οὐ φιλεῖς.
147 - φιλοσοφίαν φιλεῖς.	φιλοσοφίαν οὐ φιλεῖς.
148 - φιλεῖ κάλλος.	οὐ φιλεῖ κάλλος.
149 - φιλεῖ βίον.	οὐ φιλεῖ βίον.
150 - φιλεῖ σκηνήν.	οὐ φιλεῖ σκηνήν.
151 - φιλεῖ φιλοσοφίαν.	οὐ φιλεῖ φιλοσοφίαν.
152 - Μίνωα μισῶ.	Μίνωα οὐ μισῶ.
153 - Κρήτην μισῶ.	Κρήτην οὐ μισῶ.
154 - Δαίδαλον μισῶ.	Δαίδαλον οὐ μισῶ.
155 - φιλοσοφίαν μισῶ.	φιλοσοφίαν οὐ μισῶ.
156 - βίον μισῶ.	βίον οὐ μισῶ.
157 - Read each of the following questions aloud. Then answer each question affirmatively. Check your answer. Μίνωα μισεῖς;	ναί. Μίνωα μισῶ.

158 - Κρήτην μισεῖς;	ναί. Κρήτην μισῶ.
159 - Δαίδαλον μισεῖς;	ναί. Δαίδαλον μισῶ.
160 - φιλοσοφίαν μισεῖς;	ναί. φιλοσοφίαν μισῶ.
161 - βίον μισεῖς;	ναί. βίον μισῶ.
162 - Μίνως Μίνωα μισεῖ;	ναί. Μίνως Μίνωα μισεῖ.
163 - Μίνως Κρήτην μισεῖ;	ναί. Μίνως Κρήτην μισεῖ.
164 - Μίνως Δαίδαλον μισεῖ;	ναί. Μίνως Δαίδαλον μισεῖ.
165 - Μίνως φιλοσοφίαν μισεῖ;	ναί. Μίνως φιλοσοφίαν μισεῖ.
166 - Μίνως βίον μισεῖ;	ναί. Μίνως βίον μισεῖ.
167 - Read each of the following sentences aloud. Then make each sentence negative. Check your answer. τύραννον οἶδα.	τύραννον οὐκ οἶδα.
168 - Δαίδαλον οἶδα.	Δαίδαλον οὐκ οἶδα.
169 - Κρήτην οἶδα.	Κρήτην οὐκ οἶδα.
170 - τὸν Λαβύρινθον οἶδα.	τὸν Λαβύρινθον οὐκ οἶδα.
171 - τὸν Μινώταυρον οἶδα.	τὸν Μινώταυρον οὐκ οἶδα
172 - Read each of the following questions aloud and then answer them affirmatively aloud. Check your answer. τύραννον οἶσθα;	ναί. τύραννον οἶδα.

173 - Δαίδαλον οἶσθα;	ναί. Δαίδαλον οἶδα.
174 - Κρήτην οἶσθα;	ναί. Κρήτην οἶδα.
175 - τὸν Λαβύρινθον οἶσθα;	ναί. τόν Λαβύρινθον οἶδα.
176 - τὸν Μινώταυρον οἶσθα;	ναί. τόν Μινώταυρον οἶδα.
177 - τύραννον Μίνως οἶδεν;	ναί. τύραννον Μίνως οἶδεν.
178 - Δαίδαλον Μίνως οἶδεν;	ναί. Δαίδαλον Μίνως οἶδεν.
179 - Κρήτην Μίνως οἶδεν;	ναί. Κρήτην Μίνως οἶδεν.
180 - τὸν Λαβύρινθον Μίνως οἶδεν;	ναί. τὸν Λαβύρινθον Μίνως οἶδεν.
181 - τὸν Μινώταυρον Μίνως οἶδεν;	ναί. τὸν Μινώταυρον Μίνως οἶδεν.
182 - Now we are going to review some of the things we have learned about Crete's history, culture, and influence. Much of what we know about Crete comes from archaeology. Another source of our information is the w - - - - of the Cretans.	writings
183 - A third source of information about the Cretans is what the later Greeks tell us about them both in their literature and legends. However we - - - - - (do know/do not know) everything about Crete.	do not know
184 - The original Cretan language was not Greek. It was written in a script called Linear A and remains - - - - (deciphered/undeciphered).	undeciphered

185 - The form of Greek that the Cretans knew was written in a script called Linear B. Linear B was very - - - - (different from/similar to) the Greek alphabet that we have learned.	different from
186 - Before 1952 we could not read Linear B. In that year the young British cryptologist Michael Ventris deciphered it and showed that Linear B was a written form of the - - - - (Greek/Cretan) language.	Greek
187 - Crete ruled the Aegean Sea for 800 years. The cities on the Greek mainland seem to have paid taxes and tribute to Crete. The Cretans seem to have established colonies on the Greek mainland. Many of the rulers of Crete seem to have used the name M- - - - -.	Minos
188 - The capital of Crete was Knossos - a place made famous by the great p- - - of King Minos.	palace
189 - Sir Arthur Evans, a famous British archaeologist, discovered the ruins of Knossos in 1899. The palace at Knossos was notable for its staircases, its columns, and its elaborate drainage and plumbing systems. King Minos was apparently so respected that there were - - - - - (no/extensive) fortifications around the palace.	no

190 - The power and wealth of King Minos had three sources: industry, mastery of the sea, and domination of the market. The Cretans did - - - - (little/much) trading with Egypt before the year 1450 B.C.	much
191 - Around 1450 B.C. the Egyptians stopped trading with Crete and started trading directly with the Achaeans on the mainland of Greece. The Achaeans became conscious of their strength and stopped paying taxes to - - - - .	Crete
192 - The Achaeans attacked Crete itself and burned the Great Palace at Knossos. An Achaean war lord installed himself on the throne of - - - - -.	King Minos
193 - After this attack Crete's importance in history greatly - - - - (diminished/increased).	diminished
194 - There are several famous myths connected with Crete and King Minos. Some of these myths involve the Minotaur - the monster born of King Minos' wife. This Minotaur was half man and half - - - -.	bull
195 - Every year the city of Athens sent seven handsome young men and seven pretty maidens to Knossos as a tax or tribute to King Minos. These young people were sent into the Labyrinth - the Minotaur's home - where eventually they were killed by the Minotaur. The Minotaur enjoyed eating p- - - - -.	people

196 - The Labyrinth - sometimes identified with the Great Palace at Knossos - was a kind of maze having many halls and rooms. It was virtually impossible to find one's way out once one entered. The Labyrinth had been built to house the Minotaur at the request of King Minos by the famous engineer and architect - - - - -.	Daedalus
197 - One year the son of the King of Athens came to Crete as one of the young people to be sacrificed to the Minotaur. His name was Theseus. Before meeting the Minotaur Theseus fell in love with Ariadne, one of Minos' daughters. Ariadne gave Theseus a special sword with which he killed the Minotaur and a spool of thread that would enable him to find his way through the - - - - - -.	Labyrinth
198 - Later Daedalus, the architect of the Labyrinth, lost favor with King Minos. Minos had Daedalus imprisoned in the Labyrinth. Daedalus built wings for himself and his son Icarus in order to escape. Icarus flew too close to the sun and caused the wax binding in his wings to melt. Icarus was drowned in the Aegean Sea but Daedalus escaped. The part of the Aegean Sea in which Icarus supposedly fell is called today the - - - - - -.	Icarian Sea

199 - The Cretan religion centered around the worship of the Mother Goddess who in a way was like our Mother Nature. The Mother Goddess made the fields and forests grow. She was the life giving spirit in animals. She changed the seasons of the year. Her male companion was sometimes thought of as King Minos or the Minotaur or a - - - -.	bull
200 - The females and the bulls depicted in Cretan sculpture and painting often have a religious significance. Cretan religion - as well as Cretan art and architecture - - - - - (was/was not) influenced by Egypt and the Near East.	was
201 - Let us now turn our attention to the English derivatives learned in this unit. The English word taurine means "bull-like" and comes from the Greek word - - - - -.	Ταῦρος
202 - The English word Daedalian means "highly skilled" and comes from the Greek name - - - - -.	Δαίδαλος
203 - The English word misanthrope means "one who hates mankind" and is derived from the Greeks words - - - - and - - - - .	μισεῖ "hates" ἄνθρωπος "man"

204 - The English word philanthropist means "one who loves mankind" and is derived from the Greek words - - - - - and - - - - - - .	φιλεῖ "loves" ἄνθρωπος "man"
205 - The English word misogynist meaning "woman hater" is connected with the Greek word - - - - . 206 - The English word labyrinthine means "complicated" and is derived from the Greek name - - - - - - - .	μισεῖ "hates" Λαβύρινθος
207 - The English word philander means "to flirt" and is derived from the Greek root - - - - .	φιλεῖ "loves"
208 - The English words Anglophile (meaning "a lover of the British people") and Francophile (meaning "a lover of the French people") have the common Greek root - - - - .	φιλεῖ "loves"
209 - Now let's turn our attention to the Greek quotations learned in Units I through IV. In each of the following frames give the meaning in English of each quotation and the source if possible after reading the quotation carefully. Check your answer. γνῶθι σ'αὐτόν	Know thyself. (Thales)
210 - πάντα ῥεῖ	All things are in flux.(Heraclitus)
211 - μηδὲν ἄγαν	Nothing in excess. (Greek Proverb)

212 - Θάλαττα, θάλαττα.	The sea! The sea! (Xenophon)
213 - φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης.	Philosophy is life's guiding principle. (Greek Proverb)
214 - εἷς ἀνὴρ οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ.	One man is no man. (Greek Proverb)
215 - οὐ ζῆν μέγα τί ἐστιν, ἀλλὰ εὖ ζῆν.	It is not a great thing to live but to live well is a great thing. (Plato)
216 - μέτρον βίου ἐστὶ κάλλος, οὐ χρόνου μῆκος.	The measure of life is beauty, not length of time. (Plutarch)
217 - ὁ ἀνεξέταστος βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ.	For man the unexamined life is not worth living. (Plato)
218 - τίς δὲ βίος ἄτερ χρυσῆς Ἀφροδίτης;	What is life without golden Aphrodite? (Mimnermus)
219 - οὐκ ἔστιν εὑρεῖν βίον ἄλυπον οὐδενός.	It is not possible for anyone to find a life without sorrow. (Menander)
220 - σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος.	All of life is a stage. (Palladas)
221 - ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρή.	Life is short but art is long. (Hippocrates)

222 - ἐγώ εἰμι τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὠμέγα, ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος.	I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the end. (New Testament)
223 - On your paper, copy in Greek each quotation found in Frames 209 to 222.	
224 - Let's now review some of the things we have learned in this unit about how Greek works. As we have seen, languages are different. For instance, English depends heavily on word order in a sentence to express meaning. In Greek, by contrast, word order - - - - (is/is not) very important to meaning.	is not
225 - In Greek, the relationship between words - - - - (is/is not) often indicated by the endings on the words or, more accurately, by the spelling or form of the words.	is
226 - The special form or spelling of a Greek word which indicates that it is the subject of the sentence is called the - - - - - - case.	nominative

227 - The form or spelling of a Greek word which indicates that it is the direct object in the sentence is called the - - - - - - case.	accusative
228 - The subject of the sentence is often the doer or performer of an action or the word about which something is said. The word toward which the action of the sentence is directed is often the - - - - - - - - .	direct object
229 - Verbs are words which indicate action or being. A verb is said to be in the first person when the subject is the speaker. A verb is said to be in the second person when the subject is spoken to. A verb is said to be in the - - - - - person when the subject is spoken about.	third
230 - In English to indicate the first person the word - - - - is frequently used.	I
231 - In English to indicate the second person the word - - - - is frequently used.	you
232 - In English to indicate the third person the letter - - - is often added to the verb.	s
233 - The verb "to be" in English has special forms or spellings to indicate person. The first person form is "I am". The second person form is "you are". The third person form is - - - .	(he, she, it) is

234 - In the following frames you will find sentences written in the first person. Change the verb to the second and third persons. Check with the answer column. εἰμὶ Μίνως.	εἶ Μίνως. ἐστὶ Μίνως.
235 - τὸν Μινώταυρον οἶδα.	τὸν Μινώταυρον οἶσθα. τὸν Μινώταυρον οἶδεν.
236 - φιλοσοφίαν μισῶ.	φιλοσοφίαν μισεῖς. φιλοσοφίαν μισεῖ.
237 - βίον φιλῶ.	βίον φιλεῖς. βίον φιλεῖ.
238 - In the following frames you will find sentences which have words in the nominative case. Change each nominative form to the accusative. Be sure that you understand the difference in meaning between the original sentence and the new sentence you produce. If the difference is not immediately clear to you, give the meaning of each sentence in English. The English meaning of the original sentence followed by the meaning of the new sentence is given in the answer column Μίνως οἶδε.	Μίνωα οἶδεν. Minos knows. He knows Minos.

239 - Δαίδαλος οἶδεν	Δαίδαλον οἶδεν Daedalus knows. He knows Daedalus.
240 - ὁ Μινώταυρος οἶδεν.	τὸν Μινώταυρον οἶδεν. The Minotaur knows. He knows the Minotaur.
241 - ἄνθρωπος οἶδεν.	ἄνθρωπον οἶδεν. A man knows. He knows a man.
242 - In the following frames you will find a nominative case form listed. Change this form to the accusative case. βίος	βίον
243 - χρόνος	χρόνον
244 - κάλλος	κάλλος
245 - θάλαττα	θάλατταν
246 - σκηνή	σκηνήν
247 - τέχνη	τέχνην
248 - φιλοσοφία	φιλοσοφίαν
249 - κυβερνήτης	κυβερνήτην
250 - ταῦρος	ταῦρον
251 - Κρήτη	Κρήτην
252 - Εὐρώπη	Εὐρώπην

253 - You have noticed that the nominative case frequently ends is ς and the accusative case frequently ends in - - - - .	ν or α
254 - You have noticed that the verbs φιλῶ and μισῶ have the same endings to indicate person. The first person ending is -ω . The second person ending is -εις . The third person ending is - - - -. Many verbs in Greek have endings like φιλῶ and μισῶ .	-ει
255 - In this unit you have studied the following things: a. Crete's history and culture. b. Myths connected with Crete. c. The English derivatives tyrant, taurine, Daedalian, misanthrope, misogynist, labyrinthine, philanthropist, Anglophile, Francophile, philander. d. How word order affects meaning in Greek and English. e. Distinctions between the nominative and accusative cases, the subject and the direct object. f. Distinctions between 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons of verbs. You also reviewed the Greek quotations learned in Units I through IV.	

UNIT VI

TROY

1 - We are now going to read the quotations dealing with the Trojan War that we have learned to say. Read each quotation aloud in Greek and then try to give the meaning in English and then the source. Θεῖος Ὅμηρος.	Divine Homer! (Aristophanes)
2 - μῆνιν ἄειδε, θεά, Πηληιάδεω Ἀχιλῆος.	Sing, O goddess, about the anger of Achilles, the son of Peleus.(Homer, ILIAD)
3 - ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, πολύτροπον.	O Muse, tell me of the man who travelled much. (Homer, ODYSSEY)
4 - θεά, θύγατερ Διός, εἰπέ.	O goddess, daughter of Zeus, speak. (Homer)

5 - Τρῶες ὑπὲρ πάτρας ἔθνῃσκον.	Trojans died on behalf of their native land. (Euripides, TROJAN WOMEN)
6 - τάλαινα Τροία, μυρίους ἀπώλεσας μιᾶς γυναικὸς χάριν.	Wretched Troy, having destroyed thousands for the sake of one woman. (Euripides, TROJAN WOMEN)
7 - βέβακεν ὄλβος, βέβακε Τροία.	Happiness has fallen, Troy has fallen. (Euripides, TROJAN WOMEN)
8 - Read the following paragraph aloud in Greek. Then respond to the Greek questions in the frames that follow. Check your answers. ἡ Μυκήνη ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι. ἡ Σπάρτη ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι. ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων ἐστὶν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν Μυκήνῃ. ὁ Μενέλαός ἐστιν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν Σπάρτῃ.	
9 - ποῦ ἐστιν ἡ Μυκήνη;	ἡ Μυκήνη ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι.
10 - ποῦ ἐστιν ἡ Σπάρτη;	ἡ Σπάρτη ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι.
11 - εἰσὶν ἡ Μυκήνη καὶ ἡ Σπάρτη ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι;	ναί. ἡ Μυκήνη καὶ ἡ Σπάρτη εἰσὶν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι.

12 - τις ἐστιν ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων;	ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων ἐστὶν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν Μυκήνῃ.
13 - τίς ἐστιν ὁ Μενέλαος;	ὁ Μενέλαός ἐστιν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν Σπάρτῃ.
14 - τίνες εἰσὶν οἱ βασιλεῖς;	ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ ὁ Μενέλαός εἰσιν οἱ βασιλεῖς.
15 - Read the following paragraph aloud in Greek. Then respond to the Greek questions in the frames that follow. Check your answers. ἡ Ἀφροδίτη καὶ ἡ Ἥρα εἰσὶ θεαί. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ ἐστι θεά. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ ἐστι θυγάτηρ Διός. ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων οὐκ ἔστι θεά. ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων ἐστὶ βασιλεύς.	
16 - εἰσὶν ἡ Ἀφροδίτη καὶ ἡ Ἥρα θεαί;	ναί. ἡ Ἀφροδίτη καὶ ἡ Ἥρα εἰσὶ θεαί.
17 - ἔστιν ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θεά;	ναί. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ ἐστι θεά.
18 - ἔστιν ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θυγάτηρ Διός;	ναί. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ ἐστι θυγάτηρ Διός.

19 - ἔστιν ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων θεά;	οὐχ. ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων οὐκ ἔστι θεά.
20 - Read the following paragraph aloud in Greek. Then respond in Greek to the questions in the frames that follow. Check your answer. ἡ Τροία ἐστὶ πόλις ἐν Ἀσίᾳ. ὁ Πρίαμός ἐστιν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν Τροίᾳ. ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων μισεῖ τὸν Πρίαμον. τάλαινα Τροία.	
21 - ποῦ ἐστιν ἡ Τροία;	ἡ Τροία ἐστὶν ἐν Ἀσίᾳ.
22 - τίς ἐστιν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν Τροίᾳ;	ὁ Πρίαμός ἐστιν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν Τροίᾳ.
23 - μισεῖ ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων τὸν Πρίαμον;	ναί. ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων μισεῖ τὸν Πρίαμον.
24 - φιλεῖ ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων τὸν Πρίαμον;	οὐχ. ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων οὐ φιλεῖ τὸν Πρίαμον.
25 - Let us now return to the quotations we have learned recently. The quotation from Aristophanes which means "Divine Homer" is -------- -------.	θεῖος Ὅμηρος

26 - Aristophanes lived in 5th century B.C. Athens. He was a famous writer of - - - - - - - .	comedies
27 - The 5th century B.C. Athenian dramatist who wrote a tragedy called TROJAN WOMEN was - - - - - - - - .	Euripides
28 - The quotation from Euripides' TROJAN WOMEN which means in English "Trojans died on behalf of their native land" is - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - .	Τρῶες ὑπὲρ πάτρας ἔθνῃσκον.
29 - The quotation from Euripides' TROJAN WOMEN meaning "Wretched Troy, having destroyed thousands for the sake of one woman" is - .	τάλαινα Τροία, μυρίους ἀπώλεσας μιᾶς γυναικὸς χάριν.
30 - The "one woman" referred to in the above quotation was, of course, - - - - - .	Helen
31 - A quotation from Euripides' TROJAN WOMEN meaning "Happiness has fallen, Troy has fallen" is - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - .	βέβακεν ὄλβος βέβακε Τροία.
32 - The great epic poems known as THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY are attributed to the Greek poet - - - - .	Homer
33 - THE ILIAD deals with events during the ninth year of the Trojan War and centers on the Greek hero - - - - - .	Achilles

34 - In the first line of THE ILIAD Homer asks the Muse to sing about the anger of Achilles, the son of Peleus. What is the first line of THE ILIAD in Greek?	μῆνιν ἄειδε, θεά, Πηληιάδεω Ἀχιλῆος.
35 - In another place Homer asks the daughter of Zeus (the Muse) to speak. Quote this invocation in Greek.	θεά, θύγατερ Διός, εἰπέ.
36 - THE ODYSSEY also begins with an invocation to the Muse. Homer asks the Muse to tell him about the man who travelled much. Quote the first line of THE ODYSSEY as we have learned it.	ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, πολύτροπον.
37 - THE ODYSSEY is about the wanderings of the Greek hero Odysseus after the - - - - - - - - .	Trojan War
38 - In the previous unit we learned the distinction between the nominative and accusative cases. The nominative case is used for the s- - - - of the sentence.	subject
39 - The accusative case is used for the d - - - - - - o- - - - - of a sentence.	direct object
40 - In the following Greek sentences locate the subject. Check your answer. ὁ ἄνθρωπος Τροίαν μισεῖ.	ὁ ἄνθρωπος
41 - ὁ ἄνθρωπος Μυκήνην μισεῖ.	ὁ ἄνθρωπος
42 - ὁ τύραννος Τροίαν μισεῖ.	ὁ τύραννος
43 - ὁ τύραννος Μυκήνην μισεῖ.	ὁ τύραννος
44 - Τροίαν ὁ ἄνθρωπος μισεῖ.	ὁ ἄνθρωπος
45 - Μυκήνην ὁ ἄνθρωπος μισεῖ.	ὁ ἄνθρωπος

46 - Τροίαν ὁ τύραννος μισεῖ.	ὁ τύραννος
47 - Μυκήνην ὁ τύραννος μισεῖ.	ὁ τύραννος
48 - μισεῖ ὁ ἄνθρωπος Τροίαν.	ὁ ἄνθρωπος
49 - μισεῖ ὁ ἄνθρωπος Μυκήνην.	ὁ ἄνθρωπος
50 - μισεῖ ὁ τύραννος Τροίαν.	ὁ τύραννος
51 - μισεῖ ὁ τύραννος Μυκήνην.	ὁ τύραννος
52 - In the following frames you will be provided with the nominative of some of the nouns we have learned. Supply the accusative. Check your answer. ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωπον
53 - τύραννος	τύραννον
54 - Μυκήνη	Μυκήνην
55 - Τροία	Τροίαν
56 - Μίνως	Μίνωα
57 - Δαίδαλος	Δαίδαλον
58 - βίος	βίον
59 - χρόνος	χρόνον
60 - κάλλος	κάλλος
61 - θάλαττα	θάλατταν
62 - τέχνη	τέχνην

63 - σκηνή	σκηνήν
64 - φιλοσοφία	φιλοσοφίαν
65 - κυβερνήτης	κυβερνήτην
66 - In the following frames we will list the nominative and accusative of some of the nouns we have met in this unit. We will also give the Greek word for "the" before each noun. Say the Greek aloud. Then copy each form on your paper. You may have noticed that the Greek word for "the" is used more frequently with Greek nouns than the English word "the" is with English nouns. ἡ Μυκήνη	τὴν Μυκήνην
67 - ἡ Ἑλλάς	τὴν Ἑλλάδα
68 - ἡ Σπάρτη	τὴν Σπάρτην
69 - ἡ Ἀφροδίτη	τὴν Ἀφροδίτην
70 - ἡ θεά	τὴν θεάν
71 - ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ	τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν
72 - ἡ Ἥρα	τὴν Ἥραν
73 - ὁ βασιλεύς	τὸν βασιλέα
74 - ὁ Μενέλαος	τὸν Μενέλαον
75 - ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων	τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα
76 - ὁ ἀνήρ	τὸν ἄνδρα

77 - ὁ ὄλβος	τὸν ὄλβον
78 - ὁ Ὅμηρος	τὸν Ὅμηρον
79 - ἡ μῆνις	τὴν μῆνιν
80 - ἡ μοῦσα	τὴν μοῦσαν
81 - ἡ θυγάτηρ	τὴν θυγατέρα
82 - ἡ γυνή	τὴν γυναῖκα
83 - Let's try to summarize some of the differences in spelling between the nominative and accusative forms we have studied. The nominative forms of the Greek word for "the" that we have met are - - - - or - - - - .	ὁ ἡ
84 - ὁ changes to τὸν in the accusative case. ἡ changes to - - - .	τὴν
85 - Many Greek nouns which have a nominative ending in -ος have an accusative ending in - - - .	-ον
86 - Many Greek nouns which have a nominative ending in -α have an accusative ending in - - - - .	-αν
87 - Many Greek nouns which have a nominative ending in -η have an accusative ending in - - - - -	-ην
88 - Besides -ον , -αν , and -ην , another common accusative ending is - - - - .	-α

89 - Locate the direct object in each of the following sentences. Remember that the direct object is in the accusative case and receives the action of the verb. Check your answer. ἡ θεὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα φιλεῖ.	τὴν Ἑλλάδα
90 - ἡ θεὰ τὸν ἄνδρα φιλεῖ.	τὸν ἄνδρα
91 - ἡ θεὰ τὴν μῆνιν φιλεῖ.	τὴν μῆνιν
92 - ἡ θεὰ τὴν θυγατέρα φιλεῖ.	τὴν θυγατέρα
93 - ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων φιλεῖ τὸν βασιλέα.	τὸν βασιλέα
94 - ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων φιλεῖ τὴν γυναῖκα.	τὴν γυναῖκα
95 - ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων φιλεῖ τὴν θεάν.	τὴν θεάν
96 - τὴν Τροίαν ὁ τύραννος μισεῖ.	τὴν Τροίαν
97 - τὴν Μυκήνην ὁ τύραννος μισεῖ.	τὴν Μυκήνην
98 - τὴν γυναῖκα ὁ τύραννος μισεῖ.	τὴν γυναῖκα
99 - τὸν Ὅμηρον ὁ τύραννος μισεῖ.	τὸν Ὅμηρον
100 - τὸν ἄνδρα ὁ τύραννος μισεῖ.	τὸν ἄνδρα
101 - Some Greek nouns are spelled the same in the nominative and accusative. For example, the noun κάλλος meaning "beauty" and μέτρον meaning "measure". Both of these nouns happen to occur in the quotation from Plutarch meaning "The measure of life is beauty, not the length of time". Give this quotation in Greek.	μέτρον βίου ἐστὶ κάλλος, οὐ χρόνου μῆκος.

102 - The Greek word for "the" used with **κάλλος** and **μέτρον** is **τό**. This form **τό** is used for both the nominative and - - - - - .	accusative
103 - Try to recall all the forms of the Greek word for "the" that we have met thus far.	nominative ὁ accusative τόν nominative ἡ accusative τήν nominative τό accusative τό
104 - Supply the Greek word for "the" with each noun in the following frames: μέτρον	τὸ μέτρον
105 - κάλλος	τὸ κάλλος
106 - βίος	ὁ βίος
107 - βίον	τὸν βίον
108 - γυνή	ἡ γυνή
109 - γυναῖκα	τὴν γυναῖκα

110 - Read the following paragraph aloud in Greek. Then respond to the Greek questions in the frames that follow. Check your answers: ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ ὁ Μενέλαός εἰσιν οἱ βασιλεῖς. ἡ Μυκήνη καὶ ἡ Σπάρτη εἰσὶν αἱ πόλεις. ἡ Ἀφροδίτη καὶ ἡ Ἥρα εἰσὶν αἱ θεαί.	
111 - τίνες εἰσὶν οἱ βασιλεῖς;	ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ ὁ Μενέλαός εἰσὶν οἱ βασιλεῖς
112 - τίνες εἰσὶν αἱ πόλεις;	ἡ Μυκήνη καὶ ἡ Σπάρτη εἰσὶν αἱ πόλεις

113 - τίνες εἰσὶν αἱ θεαί;	ἡ Ἀφροδίτη καὶ ἡ Ἥρα εἰσὶν αἱ θεαί.
114 - As you may have noticed from the above reading, Greek nouns - like English nouns - have a plural as well as a singular. The singular of a noun indicates one. The plural indicates s - - - - -.	several
115 - In English, the plural is usually formed by adding - s or - es to the singular. Form the plural of the following English nouns: king, goddess, city.	kings, goddesses, cities
116 - When we talk about the plural in Greek we must distinguish between the cases. Thus the nominative plural will usually be spelled differently from the a - - - - - plural.	accusative
117 - In the following frames you will see listed the nominative and accusative plurals of some of the nouns we have learned. Say each noun aloud. Then try to provide the nominative and accusative singular. Check your answer. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους	ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸν ἄνθρωπον
118 - οἱ τύραννοι τοὺς τυράννους	ὁ τύραννος τὸν τύραννον

119 - οἱ βίοι τοὺς βίους	ὁ βίος τὸν βίον
120 - οἱ χρόνοι τοὺς χρόνους	ὁ χρόνος τὸν χρόνον
121 - οἱ ὄλβοι τοὺς ὄλβους	ὁ ὄλβος τὸν ὄλβον
122 - τὰ κάλλη τὰ κάλλη	τὸ κάλλος τὸ κάλλος
123 - τὰ μέτρα τὰ μέτρα	τὸ μέτρον τὸ μέτρον
124 - αἱ σκηναί τὰς σκηνάς	ἡ σκηνή τὴν σκηνήν
125 - αἱ τέχναι τὰς τέχνας	ἡ τέχνη τὴν τέχνην
126 - αἱ φιλοσοφίαι τὰς φιλοσοφίας	ἡ φιλοσοφία τὴν φιλοσοφίαν
127 - οἱ κυβερνῆται τοὺς κυβερνήτας	ὁ κυβερνήτης τὸν κυβερνήτην
128 - αἱ θάλατται τὰς θαλάττας	ἡ θάλαττα τὴν θάλατταν
129 - αἱ θεαί τὰς θεάς	ἡ θεά τὴν θεάν
130 - αἱ μοῦσαι τὰς μούσας	ἡ μοῦσα τὴν μοῦσαν
131 - αἱ θυγατέρες τὰς θυγατέρας	ἡ θυγάτηρ τὴν θυγατέρα

132 - αἱ πόλεις τὰς πόλεις	ἡ πόλις τὴν πόλιν
133 - αἱ γυναῖκες τὰς γυναῖκας	ἡ γυνή τὴν γυναῖκα
134 - οἱ ἄνδρες τοὺς ἄνδρας	ὁ ἀνήρ τὸν ἄνδρα
135 - οἱ βασιλεῖς τοὺς βασιλέας	ὁ βασιλεύς τὸν βασιλέα
136 - οἱ ἄρχοντες τοὺς ἄρχοντας	ὁ ἄρχων τὸν ἄρχοντα

137 - Let's review some of the plurals of nouns in the accusative case. In the sentences below change the accusative singular to accusative plural. Check your answer. τὸν ἄνθρωπον οἶδα.	τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οἶδα.
138 - τὸν τύραννον οἶδα.	τοὺς τυράννους οἶδα.
139 - τὸν βασιλέα οἶδα.	τοὺς βασιλέας οἶδα.
140 - τὸν ἄνδρα οἶδα.	τοὺς ἄνδρας οἶδα.
141 - τὴν θάλατταν φιλῶ.	τὰς θαλάττας φιλῶ.
142 - τὴν θυγατέρα φιλῶ.	τὰς θυγατέρας φιλῶ.
143 - τὴν πόλιν φιλῶ.	τὰς πόλεις φιλῶ.
144 - τὴν θεὰν φιλῶ.	τὰς θεὰς φιλῶ.
145 - τὴν μοῦσαν μισῶ.	τὰς μούσας μισῶ.
146 - τὸν ἄνδρα μισῶ.	τοὺς ἄνδρας μισῶ.
147 - τὸν κυβερνήτην μισῶ.	τοὺς κυβερνήτας μισῶ.
148 - τὸ μέτρον οἶσθα.	τὰ μέτρα οἶσθα.
149 - τὸ κάλλος οἶσθα.	τὰ κάλλη οἶσθα.
150 - τὸν χρόνον οἶσθα.	τοὺς χρόνους οἶσθα.
151 - τὸν ὄλβον οἶσθα.	τοὺς ὄλβους οἶσθα.
152 - γνῶθι φιλοσοφίαν.	γνῶθι φιλοσοφίας.
153 - γνῶθι τὸν ἄνθρωπον.	γνῶθι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους.

154 - γνῶθι τὸν χρόνον.	γνῶθι τοὺς χρόνους.
155 - γνῶθι τὸν τύραννον.	γνῶθι τοὺς τυράννους.
156 - γνῶθι τὸν ἄρχοντα.	γνῶθι τοὺς ἄρχοντας.
157 - In the following frames change the nominative singular forms to nominative plural. Check your answers. ὁ ἄνθρωπος	οἱ ἄνθρωποι
158 - ὁ τύραννος	οἱ τύραννοι
159 - ὁ βίος	οἱ βίοι
160 - ὁ χρόνος	οἱ χρόνοι
161 - ὁ ὄλβος	οἱ ὄλβοι
162 - ἡ σκηνή	αἱ σκηναί
163 - ἡ τέχνη	αἱ τέχναι
164 - ἡ μοῦσα	αἱ μοῦσαι
165 - ἡ πόλις	αἱ πόλεις

166 - Let us talk more about the author of THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY. According to tradition these two great epic poems were written by a man named - - - - - - .	Homer
167 - According to tradition Homer was supposed to have lived about the 8th century B.C. several hundred years after the T - - - - - - War.	Trojan
168 - A noted 18th century classical scholar named Giambattista Vico pointed out that we really know nothing of importance about Homer. The traditional biographies of Homer are contradictory and therefore - - - - - - (reliable/unreliable).	unreliable
169 - There are three major questions about Homer which are still to some extent subjects of scholarly dispute. These three questions are sometimes referred to as the Homeric questions because they concern - - - - - - .	Homer

170 - Here are the three Homeric questions: a. Was Homer a poet who actually existed? b. Is Homer the author of both THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY or only THE ILIAD? c. How were the Homeric poems formed? Copy these three questions on your paper.	
171 - Many eminent scholars have denied the existence of Homer. Some claim that THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY were actually the works of many different poets and that Homer was later invented for the sake of convenience. Among those who rejected the existence of Homer were the 17th century French scholar d' Aubignac, the 18th century German scholar F.A. Wolfe, and the 18th century Italian scholar whom we already mentioned, namely, Giambattista V - - - - .	Vico
172 - Scholars of our own century who have studied THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY carefully believe - unlike d' Aubignac, Wolfe, and Vico - that Homer was a poet who really - - - - - (did exist/did not exist).	did exist

173 - In Homer's day there seem to have been many professional poets who went about entertaining assemblies by reciting ballads and lively narrative poems about stirring events in the nation's true or legendary past. These poems were not written down at first but were transmitted from person to person - - - - - - - .	orally (by word of mouth)
174 - Homer probably reworked and polished many of these old poems and then incorporated them into his ILIAD and - - - - - - - - .	ODYSSEY
175 - THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY have a definite rhythm or metrical pattern. Each line consists of 6 divisions or feet and the dominant type of foot is called a dactyl. Say the word dactyl several times. Note that it is pronounced "dack till".	
176 - A line of poetry which has 6 feet or divisions and in which the dominant type of foot is the dactyl is called dactylic hexameter. THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY are therefore written in - - - - - - - - - - - - .	dactylic hexameters
177 - Here is the first line of THE ILIAD divided into feet: μηνιν ἀ|ειδε θε|α Πη|ληια|δεω Ἀχι|ληος How many feet does the line contain?	six

178 - Because the line contains six feet it is referred to as a h - - - - - line.	hexameter
179 - Four of the six feet are dactyls. Therefore the line is called a d - - - - hexameter.	dactylic
180 - There are definite rules for deciding what is a foot and what feet are dactyls. We will not have time now to discuss these rules. But you should try to remember that THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY do have a definite rhythm or metrical pattern called d - - - - - h - - - - - - .	dactylic hexameter
181 - Since poetry in ancient Greece was frequently recited aloud from memory rather than read, the rhythm probably - - - - - (helped/did not help) the poet remember his lines.	helped
182 - We said in discussing the Homeric questions that Homer probably did rework and polish many of the old poems that were handed down orally. So overwhelmingly superior was Homer's work that the poems of his predecessors were forgotten and have perished, while the two Homeric epics became the basis, the model and inspiration, of all later Greek thought and literature. The Homeric epics - - - - - - (have/ have not) also influenced the thought and literature of many other nations.	have

183 - We will now look quickly at some of the influence of Homer over the thought and literature of Greece and other nations. In school ancient Greek boys studied Homer carefully and often m - - - - - long portions of the poems.	memorized
184 - When ancient Greek authors wrote about mythology they frequently related what they wrote to THE ILIAD and THE - - - - - - . For instance, Euripides' play TROJAN WOMEN is in a way an outgrowth or extension of Homer's ILIAD.	ODYSSEY
185 - We have already seen how the great Latin epic poet, Vergil, relates his poem about Aeneas to Homer's ILIAD. Aeneas was a Trojan prince who escaped the burning of Troy and settled in central Italy. His descendants founded the city of R - - - - .	Rome
186 - Vergil not only treats a subject related to Homer's ILIAD and ODYSSEY but also consciously imitates Homeric style and even writes in Homer's meter, namely, in dactylic h - - - - - - - - .	hexameter
187 - The great Italian and Latin poet Dante wrote his epic masterpiece THE DIVINE COMEDY with Vergil in mind. Dante even makes Vergil a character in THE DIVINE COMEDY. Dante knew Vergil's poetry well and through it was influenced by H - - - - .	Homer

188 - John Milton, who wrote the great English language epic poem PARADISE LOST, was a great admirer of Latin and Greek literature. PARADISE LOST - an epic dealing with the Biblical story of Adam and Eve - shows many traces of H - - - - - - influence.	Homeric
189 - The great Portuguese epic poet Camoens has written a poem called THE LUSIADS. This poem deals with the adventures of the explorer Vasco Da Gama. Since Camoens modeled his poem on Vergil's AENEID Camoens shows many signs of H - - - - - - influence.	Homeric
190 - THE SONG OF HIAWATHA by Longfellow is the American national epic. It, too, belongs to the great epic tradition begun by - - - - - - .	Homer
191 - The great Modern Greek poet Nikos Kazantzakis has written an epic called THE ODYSSEY: A MODERN SEQUEL. This poem focuses on the later life of Odysseus after his return to I - - - - - .	Ithaca
192 - An antiwar play by the modern French writer Giradoux called TIGER AT THE GATES deals with the Trojan War and takes some of its inspiration from H - - - - - .	Homer
193 - Another famous example of Homer's influence on later literature is the great novel ULYSSES by James Joyce. Many other examples could be given. To treat this influence in detail would require - - - - (much/little) time.	much

194 - Read the following paragraph aloud in Greek: οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐσμεν. ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ ὁ Μενέλαός ἐσμεν. Τροίαν ἴσμεν. Τροίαν οὐ φιλοῦμεν. Τροίαν μισοῦμεν.	
195 - Now read this paragraph aloud in Greek: οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐστε. ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ ὁ Μενέλαός ἐστε. Τροίαν ἴστε. Τροίαν οὐ φιλεῖτε. Τροίαν μισεῖτε.	
196 - Now read this paragraph aloud: οἱ βασιλεῖς εἰσιν. ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ ὁ Μενέλαός εἰσι. Τροίαν ἴσασι. Τροίαν οὐ φιλοῦσι. Τροίαν μισοῦσιν.	

197 - In the paragraph found in Frame 194 the kings speak. In the next frame the kings are spoken to. In the next frame the kings are - - - - - - - - - - - - .	spoken about
198 - The paragraph found in Frame 194 is said to be written in the first person. The paragraph in the next frame is written in the second person. The paragraph in the next frame is written in the - - - - - person.	third
199 - A verb is said to be in the first person when the subject is the speaker. A verb is said to be in the second person when the subject is spoken to. A verb is said to be in the third person when the subject is - - - - - - - - - - - - - .	spoken about
200 - In English to indicate the first person singular the word "I" is used. To indicate the first person plural the word "we" is used. To indicate the second person singular or plural the word "you" is used. Thus "we know" is first person but "you know" is - - - - - - - -.	second person
201 - In English the third person singular is often indicated by adding "s" to the verb. The third person plural will often be indicated by the word "they" or by a plural noun as subject of the verb. Thus "he knows", "they know", and "the kings know" are all - - - - - - - .	third person

202 - Greek has special forms or spellings to indicate person. Separate words like "I", "we", and "you" are not needed to indicate the first and second person. Thus εἰμί, οἶδα, μισῶ, and φιλῶ are all first person singular while εἶ, οἶσθα, μισεῖς, and φιλεῖς are all - - - - person singular.	second
203 - ἐσμέν, ἴσμεν, μισοῦμεν, and φιλοῦμεν are all first person plural. ἐστέ, ἴστε, μισεῖτε, and φιλεῖτε are all - - - - person plural.	second
204 - ἐστί, οἶδε, μισεῖ and φιλεῖ are all third person singular. εἰσί, ἴσασι, μισοῦσι, and φιλοῦσι are all - - - - person plural.	third
205 - In the following frames make each sentence negative. Check your answer. ἐν Τροίᾳ ἐσμέν.	ἐν Τροίᾳ οὐκ ἐσμέν.
206 - ἐν Ἑλλάδι ἐσμέν.	ἐν Ἑλλάδι οὐκ ἐσμέν.
207 - ἐν Εὐρώπῃ ἐσμέν.	ἐν Εὐρώπῃ οὐκ ἐσμέν.
208 - ἐν Τροίᾳ ἐστέ.	ἐν Τροίᾳ οὐκ ἐστέ.
209 - ἐν Ἑλλάδι ἐστέ.	ἐν Ἑλλάδι οὐκ ἐστέ.
210 - ἐν Εὐρώπῃ ἐστέ.	ἐν Εὐρώπῃ οὐκ ἐστέ.

211 - ἐν Τροίᾳ εἰσίν.	ἐν Τροίᾳ οὐκ εἰσίν.
212 - ἐν Ἑλλάδι εἰσίν.	ἐν Ἑλλάδι οὐκ εἰσίν.
213 - ἐν Εὐρώπῃ εἰσίν.	ἐν Εὐρώπῃ οὐκ εἰσίν.
214 - φιλοῦμεν φιλοσοφίαν.	οὐ φιλοῦμεν φιλοσοφίαν.
215 - φιλοῦμεν βίον.	οὐ φιλοῦμεν βίον.
216 - φιλοῦμεν κάλλος.	οὐ φιλοῦμεν κάλλος.
217 - φιλεῖτε φιλοσοφίαν.	οὐ φιλεῖτε φιλοσοφίαν.
218 - φιλεῖτε βίον.	οὐ φιλεῖτε βίον.
219 - φιλεῖτε κάλλος.	οὐ φιλεῖτε κάλλος.
220 - φιλοῦσι φιλοσοφίαν.	οὐ φιλοῦσι φιλοσοφίαν.
221 - φιλοῦσι βίον.	οὐ φιλοῦσι βίον.
222 - φιλοῦσι κάλλος.	οὐ φιλοῦσι κάλλος.
223 - In each of the following frames locate the verb and copy it on to your paper. Check your answer. μισοῦμεν τὸν βασιλέα.	μισοῦμεν
224 - μισοῦμεν τὴν πόλιν.	μισοῦμεν
225 - μισοῦμεν τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα.	μισοῦμεν
226 - μισεῖτε τὸν βασιλέα.	μισεῖτε
227 - μισεῖτε τὴν πόλιν.	μισεῖτε
228 - μισεῖτε τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα.	μισεῖτε
229 - μισοῦσι τὸν βασιλέα.	μισοῦσι

230 - μισοῦσι τὴν πόλιν.	μισοῦσι
231 - μισοῦσι τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα.	μισοῦσι
232 - τὸν τύραννον ἴσμεν.	ἴσμεν
233 - τὸν βασιλέα ἴσμεν.	ἴσμεν
234 - τὸν Μενέλαον ἴσμεν.	ἴσμεν
235 - τὸν τύραννον ἴστε.	ἴστε
236 - τὸν βασιλέα ἴστε.	ἴστε
237 - τὸν Μενέλαον ἴστε.	ἴστε
238 - τὸν τύραννον ἴσασιν.	ἴσασιν
239 - τὸν βασιλέα ἴσασιν.	ἴσασιν
240 - τὸν Μενέλαον ἴσασιν.	ἴσασιν
241 - τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα ἴσασιν.	ἴσασιν
242 - Let us now turn our attention to the English derivatives we have been talking about. The study of female medical problems, taking its name from the Greek word γυνή , is called - - - - - - .	gynecology
243 - An English word meaning "rule by women" also coming from the Greek γυνή , γυναῖκα is - - - - - - -.	gynecocracy
244 - An English word meaning "having male and female characteristics" and coming from ἀνήρ , ἄνδρα , and γυνή , γυναῖκα is - - - - - - - - .	androgynous

245 - An English word indicating the practice of having more than one husband is - - - - - - - - from ἀνήρ, ἄνδρα .	polyandry
246 - A drug or hormone producing masculine characteristics and taking its name from ἀνήρ , ἄνδρα is - - - - - - -.	androgen
247 - An English word meaning "pertaining to measuring" is - - - - - - from the Greek μέτρον .	metric
248 - The study of measurement takes its name from the Greek μέτρον . It is called - - - - - - - -.	metrology
249 - A line of poetry having six measures or feet is called a - - - - - - - from the Greek word μέτρον .	hexameter
250 - A large important church or cathedral is often called a - - - - - - from the Greek βασιλεύς.	basilica
251 - A large lizard with a crown-like crest on its back is a - - - - - - - . Its name comes from the Greek βασιλεύς.	basilisk
252 - An English word meaning "countless" or "manifold" is - - - - - - from the Greek μυρίοι .	myriad

253 - Add the following English derivatives to your list in your Greek notebook: gynecology, gynecocracy, androgynous, polyandry, museum, androgen, metric, metrology, hexameter, basilica, basilisk, myriad.
Fill in the etymologies and meanings in the appropriate columns. Refer to Frames 242-252 for help if necessary.

254 - Let us now review the new Greek quotations presented in this unit. The English meaning of each quotation is given plus the author's name. Supply the Greek and check your answer. "Divine Homer - (Aristophanes)	Θεῖος Ὅμηρος.
255 - Sing, O goddess, about the anger of Achilles, the son of Peleus - (Homer)	μῆνιν ἄειδε, θεά, Πηληιάδεω Ἀχιλῆος.
256 - O Muse, tell me of the man who travelled much - (Homer)	ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, μοῦσα, πολύτροπον.
257 - O goddess, daughter of Zeus, speak - (Homer)	θεά, θύγατερ Διός, εἰπέ.
258 - Trojans died on behalf of their native land - (Euripides)	Τρῶες ὑπὲρ πάτρας ἔθνῃσκον.
259 - Wretched Troy having destroyed thousands for the sake of one woman - (Euripides)	τάλαινα Τροία, μυρίους ἀπώλεσας μιᾶς γυναικὸς χάριν.
260 - Happiness has fallen, Troy has fallen - (Euripides)	βέβακεν ὄλβος, βέβακεν Τροία.

261 - Now let us go back to the quotations learned in previous units. Read each quotation carefully in Greek. Then try to give the meaning in English and the source. γνῶθι σ'αὐτόν.	Know thyself.(Thales)
262 - πάντα ῥεῖ.	All things are in flux. (Heraclitus)
263 - μηδὲν ἄγαν.	Nothing in excess.
264 - θάλαττα, θάλαττα.	Sea! Sea! (Xenophon)
265 - φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης.	Philosophy is life's guiding principle.
266 - εἷς ἀνὴρ οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ.	One man is no man.
267 - οὐ ζῆν μέγα τί ἐστιν ἀλλὰ εὖ ζῆν.	It is not a great thing to live but to live well is a great thing. (Plato)
268 - μέτρον βίου ἐστὶ κάλλος οὐ χρόνου μῆκος.	The measure of life is beauty, not length of time. (Plutarch)
269 - ὁ ἀνεξέταστος βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ.	For man the unexamined life is not worth living.(Plato)
270 - τίς δὲ βίος ἄτερ χρυσῆς Ἀφροδίτης;	What is life without golden Aphrodite? (Mimnermus)
271 - οὐκ ἔστιν εὑρεῖν βίον ἄλυπον οὐδενός.	It is not possible for anyone to find a life without sorrow. (Menander)

272 - σκηνή πᾶς ὁ βίος.	All of life is a stage. (Palladas)
273 - ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρή.	Life is short but art is long.(Hippocrates)
274 - ἐγώ εἰμι τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὠμέγα, ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος.	I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the end. (New Testament)
275 - In the following frames we will review the accusative singular and plural forms we have learned. In each sentence find the accusative singular and change it to accusative plural. Check your answer. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὸν χρόνον μισοῦσιν.	τοὺς χρόνους
276 - οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὸ κάλλος μισοῦσιν.	τὰ κάλλη
277 - οἱ ἄνθρωποι τό μέτρον μισοῦσιν.	τὰ μέτρα
278 - οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὴν τέχνην μισοῦσιν.	τὰς τέχνας
279 - οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὴν φιλοσοφίαν μισοῦσιν.	τὰς φιλοσοφίας
280 - οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὴν θάλατταν μισοῦσιν.	τὰς θαλάττας
281 - τὴν θεὰν μισοῦμεν.	τὰς θεάς

282 - Τὴν μοῦσαν μισοῦμεν.	τὰς μούσας
283 - Τὴν θυγατέρα μισοῦμεν.	τὰς θυγατέρας
284 - τὴν πόλιν μισεῖτε.	τὰς πόλεις
285 - τὴν γυναῖκα μισεῖτε.	τὰς γυναῖκας
286 - τὸν ἄνδρα μισεῖτε.	τοὺς ἄνδρας
287 - τὸν βασιλέα μισεῖτε.	τοὺς βασιλέας
288 - In the following frames change the nominative singular to nominative plural. ὁ ἄνθρωπος	οἱ ἄνθρωποι
289 - ὁ βίος	οἱ βίοι
290 - τὸ μέτρον	τὰ μέτρα
291 - ὁ ἄρχων	οἱ ἄρχοντες
292 - ἡ πόλις	αἱ πόλεις
293 - ὁ ἀνήρ	οἱ ἄνδρες
294 - ὁ βασιλεύς	οἱ βασιλεῖς
295 - ἡ γυνή	αἱ γυναῖκες
296 - ἡ θυγάτηρ	αἱ θυγατέρες
297 - ὁ τύραννος	οἱ τύραννοι

298 - ὁ χρόνος	οἱ χρόνοι
299 - ὁ ὄλβος	οἱ ὄλβοι
300 - ἡ σκηνή	ἡ σκηναί
301 - ἡ τέχνη	αἱ τέχναι
302 - ἡ φιλοσοφία	αἱ φιλοσοφίαι
303 - ὁ κυβερνήτης	οἱ κυβερνῆται
304 - ἡ θάλασσα	αἱ θάλασσαι
305 - Now we will review the verb forms we have met in the three persons. Change the singular verbs to plural in the frames that follow. Check your answer. Τροίαν μισῶ.	Τροίαν μισοῦμεν.
306 - Τροίαν μισεῖς.	Τροίαν μισεῖτε.
307 - Τροίαν μισεῖ.	Τροίαν μισοῦσιν.
308 - τὰς γυναῖκας φιλῶ.	τὰς γυναῖκας φιλοῦμεν.
309 - τὰς γυναῖκας φιλεῖς.	τὰς γυναῖκας φιλεῖτε.
310 - τὰς γυναῖκας φιλεῖ.	τὰς γυναῖκας φιλοῦσιν.
311 - τὴν θεὰν οἶδα.	τὴν θεὰν ἴσμεν.
312 - τὴν θεὰν οἶσθα.	τὴν θεὰν ἴστε.
313 - τὴν θεὰν οἶδε.	τὴν θεὰν ἴσασιν.
314 - ἀγαθός εἰμι.	ἀγαθοί ἐσμεν.

315 - ἀγαθὸς εἶ.	ἀγαθοί ἐσμεν.
316 - ἀγαθός ἐστιν.	ἀγαθοί εἰσιν.
317 - In English the first person is indicated by the use of the words I and - - - .	we
318 - In English the second person is indicated by the use of the word - - - -.	you
319 - The third person in English is indicated many times by the words he, she, it, and they or by a noun that serves as the s - - - - - of a sentence.	subject
320 - Greek verbs indicate person by their spellings. Thus all of the following verbs are in the - - - - - person: εἰμί οἶδα φιλῶ μισῶ ἐσμέν ἴσμεν φιλοῦμεν μισοῦμεν	first
321 - The ending -ω often indicates the first person singular whereas the ending -μεν often indicates the first person - - - - - -.	plural
322 - The following verbs are in the - - - - - - person. εἶ οἶσθα φιλεῖς μισεῖς ἐστέ ἴστε φιλεῖτε μισεῖτε	second

323 - The ending s frequently indicates the second person singular whereas the ending - TE often indicates the second person - - - - .	plural
324 - The following verbs are in the - - - - - person: ἐστί οἶδε φιλεῖ μισεῖ εἰσί ἴσασι φιλοῦσι μισοῦσι	third
325 - The ending - σι frequently indicates the third person - - - - -.	plural
326 - We are now going to review Troy's history. Troy was a great city in Asia Minor that became involved in a war with the Greek city states around 1200 B.C. The king of M - - - - - was the leader of the Greeks.	Mycenae
327 - The Greeks who lived in Mycenae and other cities such as Tiryns and Orchomenos were called Achaeans. Long before the Trojan War the Achaeans had conquered their former masters, the C - - - -.	Cretans

328 - There were probably two historical reasons for the Trojan War. One was the desire of the Achaeans to colonize - - - - - - - - - - . Another was the unwillingness of the Achaeans to pay toll to Troy for the use of the sea.	Asia Minor
329 - Much of our knowledge of Troy comes from archaeology. Particularly important has been the work of Heinrich S - - - - - and Wilhelm Dorpfeld.	Schliemann
330 - The Trojan War is a central event in Greek mythology and has in fact been called the queen of myths. According to mythology the Trojan War started because a Trojan prince named Paris took away the wife of Menelaus, the king of Sparta. Menelaus' wife was named H - - - - .	Helen
331 - Paris had been promised Helen as his wife by the goddess Aphrodite as a reward. Paris had chosen Aphrodite as the fairest goddess in preference to Hera and Athena. Paris had been asked by Z - - - - , the king of the gods, to judge a kind of beauty contest among the goddesses.	Zeus

332 - The beauty contest among the goddesses resulted from a great wedding feast to which all the gods and goddesses were invited except one, namely, Eris, the goddess of discord. Because she had been insulted and wished to cause trouble, the goddess Eris came to the wedding feast and threw a golden apple on to the table marked "for the fairest". The goddesses started to argue among themselves as to who should have the apple. Finally the choice narrowed down to the three major goddesses: Hera, Aphrodite, and - - - - - - - - - -.	Athena
333 - When Paris refused to return Helen to Menelaus, Menelaus' brother Agamemnon prepared an army to invade Trojan territory. Agamemnon was the king of - - - - - - -.	Mycenae
334 - King Agamemnon's army included the mighty Greek warriors, Achilles and Odysseus. A thousand Greek ships were assembled at a place called Aulis. A strong wind blew in the wrong direction and prevented the Greeks from sailing. A soothsayer told Agamemnon to sacrifice Iphigenia, his daughter, to the goddess Artemis who was angry at the - - - - - - -.	Greeks

335 - The king of Troy was Priam. His wife was Hecuba. The greatest Trojan warrior, Hector, was a son of King Priam. Another son of King Priam was Paris, the young man who took Helen to T - - - -.	Troy
336 - Homer's great epic poem, THE ILIAD deals with the terrible anger of Achilles and its results during the TROJAN WAR. Homer's ODYSSEY deals with the wandering of Odysseus after the - - - - - - - - - - - - and his return to his wife Penelope who waited for him in Ithaca.	Trojan War
337 - Homer's ILIAD ends with the funeral of Hector. The story of the fall of Troy is told to some extent by Euripides in the play called TROJAN WOMEN. The most complete account of Troy's fall, however, is found in THE AENEID, a Latin epic poem about the Trojan prince Aeneas. THE AENEID was written by V - - - -.	Vergil
338 - In the great trilogy called THE ORESTEIA, Aeschylus tells the story of the return of A - - - - - to Greece after the Trojan War, his murder by his wife Clytemnestra, and the aftermath of this murder.	Agamemnon

339 - TROJAN WOMEN, THE AENEID, and THE ORESTEIA are all in a way outgrowths or extensions of Homer's poems. The great literary tradition begun by Homer continues to our own day. Name some of the authors in later literature that have been influenced by Homer directly or indirectly.	Dante, Milton, Camoens, Longfellow Kazantzakis, Giradoux.
340 - Dante wrote a great Italian language epic called THE DIVINE COMEDY. Milton wrote an English language epic called PARADISE LOST. Longfellow wrote THE SONG OF HIAWATHA. Camoens wrote THE LUSIADS, an epic about Vasco Da Gama in the P - - - - language.	Portuguese
341 - Homer's influence continues in the 20th century. For example, Nikos Kazantzakis has written a Modern Greek epic called THE ODYSSEY: A MODERN SEQUEL and Jean Giradoux has written in French a play called TIGER AT THE GATES about the T - - - - W - - - - -.	Trojan War
342 - There are three major questions about Homer that are still to some degree disputed. These so-called Homeric questions are: a. Did Homer actually exist? b. Did he write both THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY? c. How were the Homeric poems f - - - - - ?	formed

343 - Although scholars like d'Aubignac, Wolfe, and Vico have denied Homer's existence, most modern authorities say that Homer was a poet who really existed and wrote both THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY though he probably incorporated many older oral poems into his work. The Homeric questions, however, - - - - - (have/have not) been entirely answered.	have not
344 - Both THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY are written in a metrical form called dactylic hexameter. In dactylic hexameter each line contains six feet and the dominant type of foot is the d - - - - -.	dactyl
345 - We have seen that mythology tells rich and interesting stories about what happened after the Achaeans captured and burned Troy. For instance, the wanderings of Odysseus, the wanderings of Aeneas, the murder of Agamemnon. History, however, simply tells us that the Achaeans returned to Greece after 1180 B.C. where they were attacked by another Greek - speaking people - the Dorians. The Dorians destroyed Mycenae itself and the 300 years following their invasion are called the D - - - - A - - - since we have so little information about them.	Dark Ages
346 - We are now going to review English derivatives. In each of the following frames explain the meaning of the underlined word and give its etymology: St. Peter's Church in Rome is a famous basilica.	large, important church; from βασιλεύς "king"

347 - In the deserts of Arizona there are many basilisks.	large lizards with crown-like crests on their backs; from βασιλεύς "king"
348 - The scientist was interested in metrology.	the study of measurement; from μέτρον "measure"
349 - THE ILIAD consists of hexameters.	lines of poetry having six measures or feet; from μέτρον "measure"
350 - The scientist used precision metric instruments.	for measuring; from μέτρον "measure"
351 - The doctor administered androgen.	a drug producing masculine characteristics; from ἀνήρ , ἄνδρα "man"
352 - Polyandry is illegal in Pennsylvania.	having more than one husband at a time; from ἀνήρ , ἄνδρα "man"
353 - The plant was androgynous.	having both male and female characteristics; from ἀνήρ , ἄνδρα "man" and γυνή , γυναῖκα - "woman"

354 - Some people think that gynecocracy would solve the problems of war and poverty.	rule by women; from γυνή, γυναῖκα - "woman"
355 - The doctor specialized in gynecology.	the study of female medical problems; from γυνή, γυναῖκα - "woman"
356 - Students have myriad problems.	manifold, countless; from μυρίοι "countless"
357 - Let's review quickly a few English expressions that have their origin in the Trojan War story. Explain how each expression may be used in English. Check your answer. "Achilles Heel"	any weakness that could prove disastrous
358 - "Trojan Horse"	an enemy group within a country; a trick
359 - "Greeks bearing gifts"	people bringing things which seem good on the surface but actually are destructive
360 - "Working like Trojans"	working very hard
361 - In this unit you have studied the following things: a. Troy's history b. Mythology and literature connected with Troy c. Greek quotations related to Troy	

d. The difference in spelling between the singular and plural for the nominative and accusative cases for many Greek nouns. e. The first, second, and third persons plural of some Greek verbs. f. Some English expressions connected with the Trojan War story. g. The following derivatives: museum, polyandry, androgen, androgynous, gynecology, gynecocracy, metric, metrology, hexameter, basilica, basilisk, myriad.	

UNIT VII

GREEK GODS AND HEROES

1 - Read the following quotations about mythology aloud in Greek: ἀνάγκᾳ οὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται.	
2 - ὅταν ὁ δαίμων εὖ διδῷ τί δεῖ φίλων;	
3 - μὴ πίστευε ἀνθρώποις ἀλλὰ μόνῳ τῷ θεῷ.	
4 - μόνοι οἱ θεοὶ ἄνευ λύπης διάγουσι.	
5 - ὁ θεὸς πάντα τίθησι ὅπως αὐτῷ ἀρέσκει.	

6 - Ζεὺς σωτὴρ καὶ νίκη.	
7 - σὺν Ἀθηνᾷ καὶ χεῖρα κίνει.	
8 - πρὸς τὴν ἀνάγκην οὐδ' Ἄρης ἀνθίσταται.	
9 - νεκρὸν Ἀφροδίτη Διονύσου δίχα καὶ Δήμητρος.	
10 - πρὸς δύο οὐδ' ὁ Ἡρακλῆς.	
11 - In the following frames read the quotations aloud again. Give the meaning of each quotation in English and the source. ἀνάγκᾳ οὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται.	Even gods don't fight necessity. (Simonides)
12 - ὅταν ὁ δαίμων, εὖ διδῷ τί δεῖ φίλων;	When divine power confers well-being what need do we have of friends? (Aristotle)
13 - μὴ πίστευε ἀνθρώποις ἀλλὰ μόνῳ τῷ θεῷ.	Don't trust people but only a god. (Greek Proverb)
14 - μόνοι οἱ θεοὶ ἄνευ λύπης διάγουσι.	Only gods live without pain. (Greek Proverb)
15 - ὁ θεὸς πάντα τίθησι ὅπως αὐτῷ ἀρέσκει	The god arranges everything as he pleases. (Greek Proverb)

16 - Ζεὺς σωτὴρ καὶ νίκη.	Zeus, our savior and victory. (Xenophon)
17 - σὺν Ἀθηνᾷ καὶ χεῖρα κίνει.	Progress is made with the help of Athena and with the help of your own hand. (Greek Proverb)
18 - πρὸς τὴν ἀνάγκην οὐδ᾽ ὁ Ἄρης ἀνθίσταται.	Even Ares doesn't fight against necessity. (Greek Proverb)
19 - νεκρὸν Ἀφροδίτη Διονύσου δίχα καὶ Δήμητρος.	Aphrodite is a dead thing without Dionysus and Demeter. (Greek Proverb)
20 - πρὸς δύο οὐδ᾽ ὁ Ἡρακλῆς.	Even Hercules doesn't stand against two opponents at once. (Plato)
21 - Read the following paragraph aloud in Greek. Then answer in Greek the questions in the frames that follow: τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσα. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐλάτρευσα. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐλάτρευσα. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφίλησα. ὁ ἥρως τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσεν. ὁ ἥρως τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐλάτρευσεν. ὁ ἥρως τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφίλησεν.	

22 - ἐλάτρευσα τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεούς;	ναί. τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσας.
23 - ἐλάτρευσα τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεούς;	οὔ. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐλάτρευσας.
24 - ἐφίλησα τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεούς;	οὔ. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφίλησας.
25 - ὁ ἥρως τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσεν;	ναί. ὁ ἥρως τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσεν.
26 - ὁ ἥρως τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσεν;	οὔ. ὁ ἥρως τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐλάτρευσεν.
27 - ὁ ἥρως τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς ἐφίλησεν;	οὔ. ὁ ἥρως τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφίλησεν.

28 - Read the following paragraph aloud in Greek. Then answer the questions in the frames that follow. Check your answers. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφιλήσαμεν. τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλατρεύσαμεν. ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεὸς τοῦ ἡλίου καὶ τῆς μουσικῆς ἐστιν. ὁ Ζεὺς πατὴρ θεῶν καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἐστιν.	
29 - τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς ἐφιλήσαμεν;	οὔ. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφιλήσαμεν.
30 - τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλατρεύσαμεν;	ναί. τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλατρεύσαμεν.
31 - τίς ἐστιν ὁ θεὸς τοῦ ἡλίου καὶ τῆς μουσικῆς;	ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεὸς τοῦ ἡλίου καὶ τῆς μουσικῆς εστιν.

32 - Τίς ἐστιν ὁ πατὴρ θεῶν καὶ ἀνθρώπων;	ὁ Ζεὺς πατὴρ θεῶν καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἐστίν.
33 - Let's talk a little now about how English works. In English we frequently indicate possession with the word "of". For example, in the following English sentence the phrase "of Ghana" indicates possession: Accra is the capital city of Ghana.	
34 - But we can frequently indicate possession in English through the use of the possessive case. The possessive case is formed by adding 's or s' to the noun. Pick out the word that is in the possessive case in the following sentence: Accra is Ghana's capital city.	Ghana's
35 - Greek also has a special case to indicate possession. It is called the genitive case. Say the word "genitive" aloud.	
36 - In the following Greek sentence try to find the words which are in the genitive case. Τὰ τοῦ Ὁμήρου ἔπη ἡ Ἰλιὰς καὶ ἡ Ὀδύσσειά ἐστιν.	τοῦ Ὁμήρου

37 - Try to give the meaning of this sentence in English: τὰ τοῦ Ὁμήρου ἔπη ἡ Ἰλιὰς καὶ ἡ Ὀδύσσειά ἐστιν.	The epics of Homer are THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY. or Homer's epics are THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY.
38 - So far, then, in Greek we have met three cases: the nominative case which indicates the subject of a sentence; the accusative case which indicates the direct object; the genitive case which indicates possession or the relationship which we express in English with the word o - - .	of
39 - In the following sentences try to locate words in the genitive case. Check your answer. ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεὸς τοῦ ἡλίου ἐστίν.	τοῦ ἡλίου
40 - ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεὸς τῆς μουσικῆς ἐστιν.	τῆς μουσικῆς
41 - ὁ Ἀπόλλων πατὴρ θεῶν οὐκ ἔστιν.	θεῶν
42 - ὁ Ἀπόλλων πατὴρ ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἔστιν.	ἀνθρώπων
43 - ὁ Ζεὺς πατὴρ θεῶν ἐστιν.	θεῶν
44 - ὁ Ζεὺς πατὴρ ἀνθρώπων ἐστίν.	ἀνθρώπων
45 - ὁ Ζεὺς θεὸς τῆς μουσικῆς οὐκ ἔστιν.	τῆς μουσικῆς

46 - ὁ Ζεὺς θεὸς τοῦ ἡλίου οὐκ ἔστιν.	τοῦ ἡλίου
47 - Many times in Greek the genitive singular ending will be - ou or s. The genitive plural ending is always - ων . You have probably noticed that the Greek word for "the" also has g - - - - - - forms.	genitive
48 - Let's list all of the case forms for the nouns we have met. Read each list carefully. Then copy the genitives on your paper since these are new. We will list both singular and plural. The nominative will be followed by the genitive which in turn will be followed by the accusative. ὁ θεός οἱ θεοί τοῦ θεοῦ τῶν θεῶν τὸν θεόν τοὺς θεούς	
49 - ἡ μουσική αἱ μουσικαί τῆς μουσικῆς τῶν μουσικῶν τὴν μουσικήν τὰς μουσικάς	
50 - ἡ μυθολογία αἱ μυθολογίαι τῆς μυθολογίας τῶν μυθολογιῶν τὴν μυθολογίαν τὰς μυθολογίας	
51 - ὁ ἀνήρ οἱ ἄνδρες τοῦ ἀνδρός τῶν ἀνδρῶν τὸν ἄνδρα τοὺς ἄνδρας	
52 - ἡ πόλις αἱ πόλεις τῆς πόλεως τῶν πόλεων τὴν πόλιν τὰς πόλεις	

53 - Now we will list the genitive singular of some of the nouns we have met. Try to supply the genitive plural. Check your answer. τοῦ θεοῦ	τῶν θεῶν
54 - τῆς μουσικῆς	τῶν μουσικῶν
55 - τῆς μυθολογίας	τῶν μυθολογιῶν
56 - τοῦ ἀνδρός	τῶν ἀνδρῶν
57 - τῆς πόλεως	τῶν πόλεων
58 - τοῦ ἡλίου	τῶν ἡλίων
59 - τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	τῶν ἀνθρώπων

60 - In the following group of frames you will see a phrase in the genitive singular. Change the phrase to the genitive plural. Check your answer. τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἀνθρώπου	τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνθρώπων
61 - τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ βίου	τῶν ἀγαθῶν βίων
62 - τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ τυράννου	τῶν ἀγαθῶν τυράννων
63 - τῆς ἀγαθῆς γυναικός	τῶν ἀγαθῶν γυναικῶν
64 - τῆς ἀγαθῆς θεᾶς	τῶν ἀγαθῶν θεῶν
65 - τῆς ἀγαθῆς τέχνης	τῶν ἀγαθῶν τεχνῶν
66 - τῆς ἀγαθῆς θαλάττης	τῶν ἀγαθῶν θαλαττῶν
67 - Answer each of the following questions. Check your answers. ἔστιν ὁ Ζεὺς πατήρ θεῶν;	ναί, ὁ Ζεὺς πατὴρ θεῶν ἐστιν.

68 - ἔστιν ὁ Ζεὺς πατὴρ ἀνθρώπων;	ναί. ὁ Ζεὺς πατὴρ ἀνθρώπων ἐστίν.
69 - ἔστιν ὁ Ζεὺς πατὴρ ἡρώων;	ναί. ὁ Ζεὺς πατὴρ ἡρώων ἐστίν.
70 - ἔστιν ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεὸς τοῦ ἡλίου;	ναί. ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεὸς τοῦ ἡλίου ἐστίν.
71 - ἔστιν ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεὸς τῆς μουσικῆς;	ναί. ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεὸς τῆς μουσικῆς ἐστίν.
72 - ἔστιν ὁ Ὅμηρος πατὴρ τῆς μυθολογίας;	ναί. ὁ Ὅμηρος πατὴρ τῆς μυθολογίας ἐστίν.
73 - Now we will list the genitive plural of some nouns we have met. Try to supply the genitive singular. Check your answer. Then copy the singular and the plural onto your paper. τῶν μουσικῶν	τῆς μουσικῆς
74 - τῶν μυθολογιῶν	τῆς μυθολογίας
75 - τῶν ἀνδρῶν	τοῦ ἀνδρός
76 - τῶν πόλεων	τῆς πόλεως
77 - τῶν ἡλίων	τοῦ ἡλίου
78 - τῶν ἀνθρώπων	τοῦ ἀνθρώπου
79 - τῶν θεῶν	τοῦ θεοῦ, τῆς θεᾶς

80 - Now we will turn our attention to the English derivatives we have learned recently. An English word meaning "related to myth or legend" and derived from the Greek word μῦθος is - - - - - - -.	mythological
81 - An English word meaning "of or related to Homer" and derived from the Greek name Ὅμηρος is - - - - - -.	Homeric
82 - An English word meaning "death notice" and derived from the Greek word νεκρόν is - - - - - - -.	necrology
83 - An English word meaning "foretelling the future from contact with the dead" and also from the Greek νεκρόν is - - - - -.	necromancy
84 - An English word meaning "having the characteristics of man" and derived from the Greek word ἄνθρωπος is - - - - - -.	anthropomorphic
85 - An English word meaning "god-like" and derived from the Greek name Ὄλυμπος is - - - - - -.	Olympian
86 - An English word meaning "sun worship" and derived from ἥλιος is - - - - - - -.	heliolatry
87 - An English word meaning "the science that examines everything related to God" and derived from the Greek word θεός is - - - - .	theology

88 - An English word meaning "a plant or flower which turns toward the sunlight" and derived from the Greek ἥλιος is - - - - - .	heliotrope
89 - A device used to give signals using mirrors and sunlight and taking its name from ἥλιος is called a - - - - - - .	heliograph
90 - An English word meaning "ruled by a father" and derived from πατήρ is - - - - - - - .	patriarchal
91 - An English word meaning "ruled by a mother" and derived from μήτηρ is - - - - - - - .	matriarchal
92 - Now open your Greek notebook to the heading Word Study. Add the following words to the first column of your list there: mythological, Homeric, necrology, necromancy, anthropomorphic, Olympian, theology, heliograph, heliotrope, heliolatry, patriarchal, matriarchal.	
93 - Now put in the Greek roots and the meanings of the English words in the appropriate columns of your list. Refer to Frames 80-91 if necessary.	

94 - Explain in your own words the meaning of the words underlined in each of the following sentences. The underlined word is defined in the answer column. The kidnapping of Helen is the mythological reason for the Trojan War.	legendary
95 - The student was interested in Homeric studies.	relating to Homer
96 - There was a long necrology in the newspaper for Rev. Martin Luther King.	death notice
97 - The monster in the horror film was anthropomorphic.	man-like
98 - General DeGaulle, in the opinion of some, is a man of Olympian stature.	god-like
99 - Future rabbis and ministers study theology.	the science related to God
100 - He gave signals with a heliograph.	a device using mirrors to flash signals
101 - Heliotropes are very common in American gardens.	flowers that face the sun
102 - The ancient Egyptians practiced heliolatry.	sun-worship
103 - Some American familes are patriarchal.	ruled by the father
104 - Some American families are matriarchal.	ruled by the mother

105 - Read aloud the following paragraph in Greek:

τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφίλησα. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς ἐμίσησα. τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσα.

106 - Now read the following similar paragraph aloud in Greek:

τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφίλησας. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς ἐμίσησας. τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσας.

107 - Now read the following similar paragraph aloud in Greek:

τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφίλησε. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς ἐμίσησε. τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσεν.

108 - Now read the following similar paragraph aloud in Greek: τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφιλήσαμεν. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς ἐμισήσαμεν. τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλατρεύσαμεν.	
109 - Now read the following similar paragraph aloud in Greek: τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφιλήσατε. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς ἐμισήσατε. τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλατρεύσατε.	
110 - Now read the following similar paragraph aloud in Greek: τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφίλησαν. τοὺς τοῦ Ἅιδου θεοὺς ἐμίσησαν. τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσαν.	
111 - In each of the above frames everything remained the same except the verbs. The verbs changed from first person singular, to second person singular, to third person singular. Then, in Frame 108 the verbs were in the first person plural. In Frame 109, they were in the second person plural. In Frame 110, they were in the - - - - person plural.	third
112 - A verb is said to be in the first person when the subject is the speaker. A verb is said to be in the second person when the subject is spoken to. A verb is said to be in the third person when the subject is - - - - - - - - - -.	spoken about

113 - In English to indicate the first person we use the words "I" and "we". To indicate the second person we use the word "you". To indicate the third person we frequently use words like "he, she, it," and "they". Frequently a separate noun subject indicates the t - - - - person.	third
114 - Now we have to talk a little about the tense of verbs. Tense means time. A verb is said to be in the present tense when it indicates present time. For example, I love, and he loves are both in the present tense. To form the past tense in English you add - ed or -d to the present. Thus the past tense of I love is I loved. The past tense of he loves is - - - - - - - - -.	he loved
115 - Greek also has a present tense as we have seen. The present tense of the verb φιλῶ appears in the following pattern. τὰς γυναῖκας φιλῶ. τὰς γυναῖκας φιλεῖς. τὰς γυναῖκας φιλεῖ. τὰς γυναῖκας φιλοῦμεν. τὰς γυναῖκας φιλεῖτε. τὰς γυναῖκας φιλοῦσιν. Try to give the meaning of this pattern in English. Check your answer.	I like the women. You like the women. He (or she) likes the women. We like the women. You like the women. They like the women.

116 - Greek has several past tenses. One of these is called the aorist tense. It indicates action in the past that happened once or at one time. It is usually translated by the English past tense. In the following pattern the aorist tense of φιλῶ appears. Read the pattern carefully and give the meaning in English. τὰς γυναῖκας ἐφίλησα. τὰς γυναῖκας ἐφίλησας. τὰς γυναῖκας ἐφίλησεν. τὰς γυναῖκας ἐφιλήσαμεν. τὰς γυναῖκας ἐφιλήσατε. τὰς γυναῖκας ἐφίλησαν.	I liked the women. You liked the women. He (or she) liked the women. We liked the women. You liked the women. They liked the women.
117 - The aorist tense in Greek is frequently recognized by the endings -σα, -σας, -σε, -σαμεν, -σατε, -σαν. Many times the letter ε is added at the beginning of a verb to indicate the aorist. Thus ἐφίλησα, ἐμίσησας, and ἐλατρεύσαμεν are all in the ------- tense.	aorist
118 - In the following pattern the aorist tense of λατρεύω appears. Read the pattern in Greek and try to give the meaning in English. Check your answers. τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσα. τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσας.	I worshipped the gods. You worshipped the gods.

τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσεν.	He (or she) worshipped the gods.
τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλατρεύσαμεν.	We worshipped the gods.
τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλατρεύσατε.	You worshipped the gods.
τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσαν.	They worshipped the gods.

119 - In the following pattern the aorist tense of μισῶ appears. Read the pattern in Greek and try to give the meaning in English. Check your answers.	
τοὺς θεοὺς ἐμίσησα.	I hated the gods.
τοὺς θεοὺς ἐμίσησας.	You hated the gods.
τοὺς θεοὺς ἐμίσησεν.	He (or she) hated the gods.
τοὺς θεοὺς ἐμισήσαμεν.	We hated the gods.
τοὺς θεοὺς ἐμισήσατε.	You hated the gods.
τοὺς θεοὺς ἐμίσησαν.	They hated the gods.

120 - Read each sentence in the following pattern practices aloud. Then make each sentence negative. Check your sentence with the answer column. τὴν Ἥραν ἐφίλησα.	τὴν Ἥραν οὐκ ἐφίλησα.
121 - τὴν Ἀφροδίτην ἐφίλησα.	τὴν Ἀφροδίτην οὐκ ἐφίλησα.
122 - τὸ κάλλος ἐφίλησα.	τὸ κάλλος οὐκ ἐφίλησα.

123 - Τὴν μυθολογίαν ἐφίλησα.	τὴν μυθολογίαν οὐκ ἐφίλησα.
124 - Τὴν μουσικὴν ἐφίλησα.	Τὴν μουσικὴν οὐκ ἐφίλησα.
125 - Τὸν Ὅμηρον ἐφίλησας.	τὸν Ὅμηρον οὐκ ἐφίλησας.
126 - τὸν δαίμονα ἐφίλησας.	τὸν δαίμονα οὐκ ἐφίλησας.
127 - τὸν ἥλιον ἐφίλησας.	τὸν ἥλιον οὐκ ἐφίλησας.
128 - τὸν πατέρα ἐφίλησας.	τὸν πατέρα οὐκ ἐφίλησας.
129 - Τὴν μητέρα ἐφίλησας.	Τὴν μητέρα οὐκ ἐφίλησας.
130 - τὴν ἁρμονίαν ἐφίλησεν.	τὴν ἁρμονίαν οὐκ ἐφίλησεν.
131 - Τὸν ἥρωα ἐφίλησεν.	τὸν ἥρωα οὐκ ἐφίλησεν.
132 - τὸν θεὸν ἐφίλησεν.	τὸν θεὸν οὐκ ἐφίλησεν.
133 - Τὸν Ὄλυμπον ἐφίλησεν.	Τὸν Ὄλυμπον οὐκ ἐφίλησεν.
134 - τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐφίλησεν.	τὸν ἄνθρωπον οὐκ ἐφίλησεν.
135 - Τοὺς θεοὺς ἐφιλήσαμεν.	Τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφιλήσαμεν.

136 - Τὰ κάλλη ἐφιλήσαμεν.	Τὰ κάλλη οὐκ ἐφιλήσαμεν.
137 - Τὴν μυθολογίαν ἐφιλήσαμεν.	Τὴν μυθολογίαν οὐκ ἐφιλήσαμεν.
138 - Τὴν μουσικὴν ἐφιλήσαμεν.	Τὴν μουσικὴν οὐκ ἐφιλήσαμεν.
139 - Τὰς θεὰς ἐφιλήσαμεν.	Τὰς θεὰς οὐκ ἐφιλήσαμεν.
140 - Τοὺς δαίμονας ἐφιλήσατε.	Τοὺς δαίμονας οὐκ ἐφιλήσατε.
141 - Τοὺς πατέρας ἐφιλήσατε.	Τοὺς πατέρας οὐκ ἐφιλήσατε.
142 - Τὰς μητέρας ἐφιλήσατε.	Τὰς μητέρας οὐκ ἐφιλήσατε.
143 - Τοὺς θεοὺς ἐφιλήσατε.	Τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφιλήσατε.
144 - Τὰς θεὰς ἐφιλήσατε.	Τὰς θεὰς οὐκ ἐφιλήσατε.
145 - Τὴν ἁρμονίαν ἐφίλησαν.	Τὴν ἁρμονίαν οὐκ ἐφίλησαν.
146 - Τοὺς ἥρωας ἐφίλησαν.	Τοὺς ἥρωας οὐκ ἐφίλησαν.
147 - Τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐφίλησαν.	Τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὐκ ἐφίλησαν.
148 - Τοὺς θεοὺς ἐφίλησαν.	Τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἐφίλησαν.
149 - Τὰς θεὰς ἐφίλησαν.	Τὰς θεὰς οὐκ ἐφίλησαν.

150 - Now read each sentence aloud. Then make each sentence a question by putting the verb first. Check your answer. τὴν Ἥραν ἐμίσησα.	ἐμίσησα τὴν Ἥραν;
151 - τὴν Ἀφροδίτην ἐμίσησα.	ἐμίσησα τὴν Ἀφροδίτην;
152 - τὸ κάλλος ἐμίσησα.	ἐμίσησα τὸ κάλλος;
153 - τὴν μυθολογίαν ἐμίσησα.	ἐμίσησα τὴν μυθολογίαν;
154 - τὴν μουσικὴν ἐμίσησα.	ἐμίσησα τὴν μουσικήν;
155 - τὸν Ὅμηρον ἐμίσησας.	ἐμίσησας τὸν Ὅμηρον;
156 - τὸν δαίμονα ἐμίσησας.	ἐμίσησας τὸν δαίμονα;
157 - τὸν ἥλιον ἐμίσησας.	ἐμίσησας τὸν ἥλιον;
158 - τὸν πατέρα ἐμίσησας.	ἐμίσησας τὸν πατέρα;
159 - τὴν μητέρα ἐμίσησας.	ἐμίσησας τὴν μητέρα;
160 - τὴν ἁρμονίαν ἐμίσησεν.	ἐμίσησε τὴν ἁρμονίαν;
161 - τὸν ἥρωα ἐμίσησεν.	ἐμίσησε τὸν ἥρωα;
162 - τὸν θεὸν ἐμίσησεν.	ἐμίσησε τὸν θεόν;

163 - τὸν Ὄλυμπον ἐμίσησεν.	ἐμίσησε τὸν Ὄλυμπον;
164 - τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐμίσησεν.	ἐμίσησε τὸν ἄνθρωπον;
165 - τοὺς θεοὺς ἐμισήσαμεν.	ἐμισήσαμεν τοὺς θεούς;
166 - τὰ κάλλη ἐμισήσαμεν.	ἐμισήσαμεν τὰ κάλλη;
167 - τὴν μυθολογίαν ἐμισήσαμεν.	ἐμισήσαμεν τὴν μυθολογίαν;
168 - τὸν νεκρὸν ἐμισήσαμεν.	ἐμισήσαμεν τὸν νεκρόν;
169 - τὰς θεὰς ἐμισήσαμεν.	ἐμισήσαμεν τὰς θεάς;
170 - τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐμισήσατε.	ἐμισήσατε τοὺς νεκρούς;
171 - τοὺς πατέρας ἐμισήσατε.	ἐμισήσατε τοὺς πατέρας;
172 - τὰς μητέρας ἐμισήσατε.	ἐμισήσατε τὰς μητέρας;
173 - τοὺς θεοὺς ἐμισήσατε.	ἐμισήσατε τοὺς θεους;
174 - τὰς θεὰς ἐμισήσατε.	ἐμισήσατε τὰς θεάς;
175 - τὴν ἁρμονίαν ἐμίσησαν.	ἐμίσησαν τὴν ἁρμονίαν;
176 - τοὺς ἥρωας ἐμίσησαν.	ἐμίσησαν τοὺς ἥρωας;

177 - τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐμίσησαν.	ἐμίσησαν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους;
178 - τοὺς θεοὺς ἐμίσησαν.	ἐμίσησαν τοὺς θεούς;
179 - τὰς θεὰς ἐμίσησαν.	ἐμίσησαν τὰς θεάς;
180 - Now read each of the following questions aloud. Then answer each question first affirmatively and then negatively. Check your answers. ἐλάτρευσα τὴν Ἥραν;	ναί. τὴν Ἥραν ἐλάτρευσα. οὔ. τὴν Ἥραν οὐκ ἐλάτρευσα.
181 - ἐλάτρευσα τὴν Ἀφροδίτην;	ναί. τὴν Ἀφροδίτην ἐλάτρευσα. οὔ. τὴν Ἀφροδίτην οὐκ ἐλάτρευσα.
182 - ἐλάτρευσα τὸ κάλλος;	ναί. τὸ κάλλος ἐλάτρευσα. οὔ. τὸ κάλλος οὐκ ἐλάτρευσα.
183 - ἐλάτρευσα τὴν μυθολογίαν;	ναί. τὴν μυθολογίαν ἐλάτρευσα. οὔ. τὴν μυθολογίαν οὐκ ἐλάτρευσα.
184 - ἐλάτρευσα τὸν νεκρόν;	ναί. τὸν νεκρὸν ἐλάτρευσα. οὔ. τὸν νεκρὸν οὐκ ἐλάτρευσα.
185 - ἐλάτρευσας τὸν Ὅμηρον;	ναί. τὸν Ὅμηρον ἐλάτρευσας. οὔ. τὸν Ὅμηρον οὐκ ἐλάτρευσας.
186 - ἐλάτρευσας τὸν νεκρόν;	ναί. τὸν νεκρὸν ἐλάτρευσας. οὔ. τὸν νεκρὸν οὐκ ἐλάτρευσας.

187 - ἐλάτρευσας τὸν ἥλιον;	ναί. τὸν ἥλιον ἐλάτρευσας. οὔ. τὸν ἥλιον οὐκ ἐλάτρευσας.
188 - ἐλάτρευσας τὸν πατέρα;	ναί. τὸν πατέρα ἐλάτρευσας. οὔ. τὸν πατέρα οὐκ ἐλάτρευσας.
189 - ἐλάτρευσας τὴν μητέρα;	ναί. τὴν μητέρα ἐλάτρευσας. οὔ. τὴν μητέρα οὐκ ἐλάτρευσας.
190 - ἐλάτρευσε τὴν ἁρμονίαν;	ναί. τὴν ἁρμονίαν ἐλάτρευσεν. οὔ. τὴν ἁρμονίαν οὐκ ἐλάτρευσεν.
191 - ἐλάτρευσε τὸν ἥρωα;	ναί. τὸν ἥρωα ἐλάτρευσεν. οὔ. τὸν ἥρωα οὐκ ἐλάτρευσεν.
192 - ἐλάτρευσε τὸν Θεόν;	ναί. τὸν Θεὸν ἐλάτρευσεν. οὔ. τὸν Θεὸν οὐκ ἐλάτρευσεν.
193 - ἐλάτρευσε τὸν Ὄλυμπον;	ναί. τὸν Ὄλυμπον ἐλάτρευσεν οὔ. τὸν Ὄλυμπον οὐκ ἐλάτρευσεν.
194 - ἐλάτρευσε τὸν ἄνθρωπον;	ναί. τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐλάτρευσεν. οὔ. τὸν ἄνθρωπον οὐκ ἐλάτρευσεν.
195 - ἐλατρεύσαμεν τοὺς Θεούς;	ναί. τοὺς Θεοὺς ἐλατρεύσαμεν. οὔ. τοὺς Θεοὺς οὐκ ἐλατρεύσαμεν.
196 - ἐλατρεύσαμεν τὰ κάλλη;	ναί. τὰ κάλλη ἐλατρεύσαμεν. οὔ. τὰ κάλλη οὐκ ἐλατρεύσαμεν.

197 - ἐλατρεύσαμεν τὰς μυθολογίας;	ναί. τὰς μυθολογίας ἐλατρεύσαμεν. οὔ. τὰς μυθολογίας οὐκ ἐλατρεύσαμεν.
198 - ἐλατρεύσαμεν τοὺς νεκρούς;	ναί. τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐλατρεύσαμεν. οὔ. τοὺς νεκροὺς οὐκ ἐλατρεύσαμεν.
199 - ἐλατρεύσαμεν τὰς θεάς;	ναί. τὰς θεὰς ἐλατρεύσαμεν. οὔ. τὰς θεὰς οὐκ ἐλατρεύσαμεν.
200 - ἐλατρεύσαμεν τοὺς δαίμονας;	ναί. τοὺς δαίμονας ἐλατρεύσαμεν. οὔ. τοὺς δαίμονας οὐκ ἐλατρεύσαμεν.
201 - ἐλατρεύσατε τοὺς πατέρας;	ναί. τοὺς πατέρας ἐλατρεύσατε. οὔ. τοὺς πατέρας οὐκ ἐλατρεύσατε.
202 - ἐλατρεύσατε τὰς μητέρας;	ναί. τὰς μητέρας ἐλατρεύσατε. οὔ. τὰς μητέρας οὐκ ἐλατρεύσατε.
203 - ἐλατρεύσατε τοὺς θεούς;	ναί. τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλατρεύσατε. οὔ. τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἐλατρεύσατε.
204 - ἐλατρεύσατε τὰς θεάς;	ναί. τὰς θεὰς ἐλατρεύσατε. οὔ. τὰς θεὰς οὐκ ἐλατρεύσατε.
205 - ἐλάτρευσαν τὰς ἁρμονίας;	ναί. τὰς ἁρμονίας ἐλάτρευσαν. οὔ. τὰς ἁρμονίας οὐκ ἐλάτρευσαν.
206 - ἐλάτρευσαν τοὺς ἥρωας;	ναί. τοὺς ἥρωας ἐλάτρευσαν. οὔ. τοὺς ἥρωας οὐκ ἐλάτρευσαν.

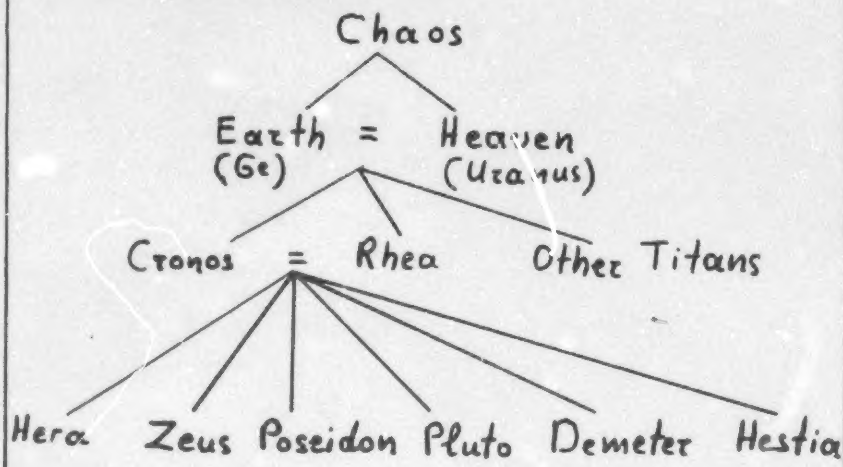
207 - ἐλάτρευσαν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους;	ναί. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐλάτρευσαν. οὔ. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὐκ ἐλάτρευσαν.
208 - ἐλάτρευσαν τοὺς θεούς;	ναί. τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσαν. οὔ. τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἐλάτρευσαν.
209 - ἐλάτρευσαν τὰς θεάς;	ναί. τὰς θεὰς ἐλάτρευσαν. οὔ. τὰς θεὰς οὐκ ἐλάτρευσαν.
210 - Now we are going to review some of the things we have learned about ancient Greek religion and mythology. A traditional or legendary story usually concerning some super-human being or god is called a m - - - -.	myth
211 - Greek myths were very elaborate and detailed and have exerted - - - - - (great/little) influence on literature and art and other fields.	great
212 - We study Greek mythology because it is interesting and enjoyable and has exerted great influence in many fields. For example, Greek mythology influenced very important Greek l - - - - - such as THE ILIAD, THE ODYSSEY, and the tragedies.	literature

213 - The influence of mythology on Greek art is very strong. There are many famous statues of Greek gods and goddesses. The statue of Aphrodite called V - - - - - - is one example.	Venus di Milo
214 - The influence of mythology on Greek architecture is very strong also. Myths have inspired many temples. For example, there is a famous temple dedicated to the Virgin Athena on the Acropolis called the P - - - - - .	Parthenon
215 - Greek mythology greatly influenced Roman literature and art. For example, many wall paintings in Pompeii deal with mythological subjects and Vergil's famous poem THE A- - - - is built around Greek mythology.	AENEID
216 - The Christian religion has been influenced by Greek mythology. For example, many of the characteristics of the goddess Athena were absorbed by the Virgin Mary. Also, crossroad shrines to the saints found in modern Greece are similar to shrines to the goddesses found in a - - - - Greece.	ancient
217 - Much of the literature and art of the Renaissance and Post-Renaissance is based on Greco-Roman mythology. For instance, the famous plays by Racine, the French tragedian, often deal with mythology. The Art Museum in Philadelphia is full of paintings on mythological themes. Even some of the world's great music - - - - - - (has/has not) been influenced by mythology.	has

218 - English words and phrases are derived frequently from Greco-Roman mythology. For example, we speak of "herculean strength." This phrase means - - - - (great/little) strength or strength similar to that of Hercules.	great
219 - Greco-Roman mythology continues to exert its influence in our own world in many ways. There is literature on mythological themes. For example Giraudoux's play TIGER AT THE GATES. There are modern works of art based on mythology. For example, the statue of Prometheus in Rockefeller Plaza. Even our rockets and space ships bear mythological names. For instance, the plan to put a man on the moon is called Project A - - - -.	Apollo
220 - The early inhabitants of Greece had a very simple religion. They worshipped various features of nature. Their divinities were not individualized and - - - - - (had/did not have) human forms.	did not have
221 - With time the Greek religion changed in nature. New gods were introduced. The new gods were anthropomorphic, i.e., they had h - - - - - characteristics.	human
222 - The author of THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY did much to refine and crystallize the Greek conception of the gods. In these poems Olympus is depicted as a patriarchal system with Zeus as the father of gods and men. The author of THE ILIAD and THE ODYSSEY is traditionally said to be H - - - .	Homer

223 - Let's review now some important information about the Olympians. Zeus, who was later identified with the Roman Jupiter, was king of the gods, the protector of hospitality, oaths, and justice. His symbols were the thunderbolt, the sceptre, and the e - - - - - - .	eagle
224 - The wife and sister of Zeus was Hera. She was the protectress of marriage. Her symbols were the diadem and the peacock. She was identified with the Roman goddess J - - - - -.	Juno
225 - The brother of Zeus and the ruler of the sea was Poseidon. His special symbol was the trident, a three-pronged spear. He was identified with the Roman god N - - - -.	Neptune
226 - Athena, who was identified with the Roman Minerva, was the special patroness of the city of Athens. She became patroness of Athens when she pleased the people by giving them the olive tree. Her symbols are the spear, the aegis, the breastplate, and the owl. The famous temple on the Acropolis dedicated to Athena was the P - - - - - .	Parthenon
227 - Apollo was the god of light and harmony. He invented poetry and music. He was closely associated with the sun and was sometimes identified with the sun. His symbols were the bow and arrow, and the lyre. His twin sister was A - - - - , the goddess of chastity, mountains, woods, fountains, and the moon. She was identified with the Roman goddess Diana.	Artemis

228 - Hermes was the messenger of the gods and protector of travelers and merchants. He was identified with the Roman god Mercury. His symbols were the ram, the magic wand, a special hat, and w - - - - - s - - - - - -.	winged sandals
229 - The goddess of love, identified with the Roman Venus and born from the sea foam, was A - - - - - -.	Aphrodite
230 - The god of war and violence, identified with the Roman Mars, was A - - - - -.	Ares
231 - The goddess of the hearth and protectress of the home, identified with the Roman Vesta, was H - - - - -.	Hestia
232 - The god of fire and the patron of blacksmiths, identified with the Roman Vulcan, was H - - - - - -.	Hephaistos
233 - The goddess of the land whose symbol was wheat and who was identified with the Roman Ceres was D - - - - - -.	Demeter
234 - It is not clear whether Moira or fate was superior to the gods. Usually the gods - - - - - (accept/do not accept) the superiority of Moira.	accept
235 - Besides the major gods there were also lesser divinities such as the nymphs. The nymphs are often divided into Naiads, Dryads, and Oreads. Belief in the existence of nymphs still - - - - (persists/does not persist) in some parts of modern Greece.	persists

236 - The so-called mystery cults involving the worship of such gods as Isis, Dionysus, Osiris - - - - - (were/were not) popular among the Greeks.	were
237 - The ruler of the Underworld was Pluto. His wife was Persephone, the daughter of Demeter. When Pluto first kidnapped Persephone Demeter neglected her duty to make things grow on earth and caused a famine. Finally a compromise was worked out whereby Persephone lived half of the year with her mother on earth and half of it with her h - - - - in the Underworld.	husband
238 - Heroes in Greek mythology were usually descendants of a god and had unusual strength. Some of the famous heroes include Theseus, Jason, Perseus, and H - - - - - .	Hercules (Heracles)
239 - Look at the family tree of the gods. Try to explain it in your own words. Check your answer.  Chaos Earth (Ge) = Heaven (Uranus) Cronos = Rhea Other Titans Hera Zeus Poseidon Pluto Demeter Hestia	Chaos was the first god. He gave birth to Earth (also called Ge) and Heaven (also called Uranus). Earth and Heaven married. Their children were the Titans. Two of the Titans, Cronos and Rhea, married. Their children were Hera, Zeus, Poseidon, Pluto, Demeter, and Hestia.

240 - The daughters of Zeus and Memory (Mnemosyne) were Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Urania, and Calliope. These goddesses were patronesses of various arts and types of literature. They are called the M - - - - -.	Muses
241 - Gods and goddesses frequently married their own brothers and sisters. A good example was the marriage between Zeus and Hera. The gods wanted to preserve the purity of the divine ichor, the substance they had in place of b - - - - - -.	blood
242 - Let us now turn our attention to the English derivatives learned in this unit. The English word mythological means legendary or related to a myth or story and comes from the Greek word - - - - - -.	μῦθος
243 - The English word Homeric means "related or pertaining to Homer" and comes from the Greek name - - - - -.	Ὅμηρος
244 - The English word necrology means "death notice or obituary" and comes from the Greek word - - - - - .	νεκρόν
245 - The English word anthropomorphic means "having the characteristics of man" and comes from the Greek word - - - - - - -.	ἄνθρωπος
246 - The English word Olympian means "celestial or god-like" and comes from the Greek word - - - - - .	Ὄλυμπος

247 - The English word necromancy means "foretelling the future through contacting the dead" and comes from the Greek word - - - - - .	νεκρόν
248 - The English word theology means "the science examining everything about God" and comes from the Greek word - - - - - - .	θεός
249 - The English word heliolatry means "sun worship" and comes from the Greek word - - - - - - .	ἥλιος
250 - The English word heliotrope indicates "a type of plant that turns toward the sun" and comes from the Greek word - - - - - .	ἥλιος
251 - The English word patriarchal means "ruled or dominated by fathers" and comes from the Greek word - - - - .	πατήρ
252 - The English word matriarchal means "ruled or dominated by mothers" and comes from the Greek word - - - - .	μήτηρ
253 - The English word heliograph indicates "a mirror device used for giving signals" and comes from the Greek word - - - - - .	ἥλιος

254 - Let's now review the quotations about Greek mythology that we have learned in this unit. The English meaning of each quotation is given plus the author's name. Supply the Greek and check your answer. Even gods don't fight necessity. (Simonides)	ἀνάγκᾳ οὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται.
255 - When divine power confers well-being what need do we have of friends? (Aristotle)	ὅταν ὁ δαίμων εὖ διδῷ τί δεῖ φίλων;
256 - Don't trust people but only a god. (Greek Proverb)	μὴ πίστευε ἀνθρώποις ἀλλα μόνῳ τῷ θεῷ.
257 - Only gods live without pain. (Greek Proverb)	μόνοι οἱ θεοὶ ἄνευ λύπης διάγουσι.
258 - The god arranges everything as he pleases. (Greek Proverb)	ὁ θεὸς πάντα τίθησι ὅπως αὐτῷ ἀρέσκει.
259 - Zeus, our savior and victory. (Xenophon)	Ζεὺς σωτὴρ καὶ νίκη.
260 - Progress is made with the help of Athena and with the help of your own hand. (Greek Proverb)	σὺν Ἀθηνᾷ καὶ χεῖρα κίνει.
261 - Even Ares doesn't fight against necessity. (Sophocles)	πρὸς τὴν ἀνάγκην οὐδ᾽ Ἄρης ἀνθίσταται.

262 - Aphrodite is a dead thing without Dionysus and Demeter. (Greek Proverb)	νεκρὸν Ἀφροδίτη Διονύσου δίχα καὶ Δήμητρος.
263 - Even Hercules doesn't stand against two opponents at once. (Plato)	πρὸς δύο οὐδ δ Ἡρακλῆς.
264 - Let's now review the quotations learned in previous units. Read the Greek carefully and try to provide the English meaning plus the source. Check your answer. γνῶθι σ' ἀυτόν.	Know thyself. (Thales)
265 - πάντα ῥεῖ.	All things are in flux. (Heraclitus)
266 - μηδὲν ἄγαν.	Nothing in excess. (Proverb)
267 - Θάλαττα, Θάλαττα.	Sea! Sea! (Xenophon)
268 - φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης.	Philosophy is life's guiding principle. (Proverb)
269 - εἷς ἀνὴρ οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ.	One man is no man. (Proverb)
270 - τίς δὲ βίος ἄτερ χρυσῆς Ἀφροδίτης;	What is life without golden Aphrodite? (Mimnermus)
271 - οὐκ ἔστιν εὑρεῖν βίον ἄλυπον οὐδενός.	It is not possible for anyone to find a life without sorrow. (Menander)

272 - οὐ ζῆν μέγα τι ἐστίν ἀλλὰ εὖ ζῆν.	It is not a great thing to live but to live well is a great thing. (Plato)
273 - μέτρον βίου ἐστι κάλλος οὐ χρόνου.	The measure of life is beauty, not length of time. (Plutarch)
274 - ὁ ἀνεξέταστος βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ.	For man the unexamined life is not worth living. (Plato)
275 - σκηνή πᾶς ὁ βίος.	All of life is a stage. (Palladas)
276 - ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρή.	Life is short but art is long. (Hippocrates)
277 - ἐγῶ εἰμὶ τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὠμέγα, ἄρχη καὶ τέλος.	I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the end. (New Testament)
278 - θεῖος Ὅμηρος.	Divine Homer. (Aristophanes)
279 - μῆνιν ἄειδε θεά, Πηληιάδεω Ἀχιλῆος.	Sing, O goddess, about the anger of Achilles, the son of Peleus. (Homer)
280 - ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε μοῦσα πολύτροπον.	O Muse, tell me of the man who travelled much. (Homer)
281 - θεὰ θύγατερ Διός, εἰπὲ.	O goddess, daughter of Zeus, speak. (Homer)
282 - Τρῶες ὑπὲρ πάτρας ἔθνησκον.	Trojans died on behalf of their native land. (Euripides)
283 - τάλαινα Τροία μυρίους ἀπώλεσας μιᾶς γυναικός χάριν.	Wretched Troy having destroyed thousands for the sake of one woman. (Euripides)

284 - βέβακε ὄλβος βέβακε Τροία.	Happiness has fallen, Troy has fallen. (Euripides)
285 - Let us now review some of the things we have learned in this unit about the genitive case. The genitive case has many uses but one of the most important is to show possession or to express the relationship which we express in English with the word "o- -".	of
286 - So far in Greek we have met three cases: the nominative, which indicates the subject of a sentence; the accusative, which indicates the direct object; the g - - - - which indicates possession.	genitive
287 - The English possessive case is in some respects the equivalent of the Greek genitive. The possessive case is formed in English by adding 's or - - - - to the word.	s'
288 - Many times in Greek the genitive singular ending will be -**ου** or -**ς**. The genitive plural ending is always - - - - - .	-ων
289 - In the following frames locate the word in the genitive case. Check your answer. φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης.	βίου
290 - φιλοσοφία βίων κυβερνήτης.	βίων

291 - φιλοσοφία τοῦ θεοῦ κυβερνήτης.	τοῦ θεοῦ
292 - φιλοσοφία τῶν θεῶν κυβερνήτης.	τῶν θεῶν
293 - φιλοσοφία τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κυβερνήτης.	τοῦ ἀνθρώπου
294 - φιλοσοφία τῆς τέχνης κυβερνήτης.	τῆς τέχνης
295 - φιλοσοφία τῶν τεχνῶν κυβερνήτης.	τῶν τεχνῶν
296 - φιλοσοφία τῆς γυναικός κυβερνήτης.	τῆς γυναικός
297 - φιλοσοφία τοῦ ἀνδρός κυβερνήτης.	τοῦ ἀνδρός
298 - φιλοσοφία τῶν ἀνδρῶν κυβερνήτης.	τῶν ἀνδρῶν
299 - φιλοσοφία τῆς πόλεως κυβερνήτης.	τῆς πόλεως
300 - φιλοσοφία τῶν πόλεων κυβερνήτης.	τῶν πόλεων

301 - In the following frames read the Greek carefully and give the meaning of the Greek sentence in English. Check your answer. φιλοσοφία βιου κυβερνήτης.	Philosophy is life's guiding principle (or the guiding principle of life).
302 - φιλοσοφία τοῦ θεοῦ κυβερνήτης.	Philosophy is the guiding principle of the god (or the god's guiding principle).
303 - φιλοσοφία τοῦ ἀνδρός κυβερνήτης.	Philosophy is the guiding principle of the man (or the man's guiding principle).
304 - φιλοσοφία τῆς γυναικός κυβερνήτης.	Philosophy is the guiding principle of the woman (or the woman's guiding principle).
305 - φιλοσοφία τῆς πόλεως κυβερνήτης.	Philosophy is the guiding principle of the city (or the city's guiding principle).
306 - φιλοσοφία τῶν ἀνδρῶν κυβερνήτης.	Philosophy is the guiding principle of the men (or the men's guiding principle).
307 - φιλοσοφία τοῦ κάλλους κυβερνήτης.	Philosophy is the guiding principle of beauty (or beauty's guiding principle).
308 - φιλοσοφία τῆς ἁρμονίας κυβερνήτης.	Philosophy is the guiding principle of harmony (or harmony's guiding principle).

309 - Let's review some of the things we have said about the aorist tense in Greek. The aorist tense indicates an action which happened once or at one time in the past. It is roughly the equivalent of the English past tense. The past tense in English is formed usually by adding - - - - to the present tense.	-ed or -d
310 - The aorist tense in Greek is frequently recognized by the endings -σα , -σας , -σε , -σαμεν , -σατε , -σαν . Many times the letter ε is added at the b - - - - of the verb.	beginning
311 - In the following frames you will find sentences written in the present tense. Change the verbs to the aorist tense. τὸν Ὅμηρον φιλῶ.	τὸν Ὅμηρον ἐφίλησα.
312 - τὸν Ὅμηρον φιλεῖς.	τὸν Ὅμηρον ἐφίλησας.
313 - τὸν Ὅμηρον φιλεῖ.	τὸν Ὅμηρον ἐφίλησεν.
314 - τὸν Ὅμηρον φιλοῦμεν.	τὸν Ὅμηρον ἐφιλήσαμεν.
315 - τὸν Ὅμηρον φιλεῖτε.	τὸν Ὅμηρον ἐφιλήσατε.
316 - τὸν Ὅμηρον φιλοῦσιν.	τὸν Ὅμηρον ἐφίλησαν.
317 - τοὺς θεοὺς λατρεύω.	τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσα.
318 - τοὺς θεοὺς λατρεύεις.	τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσας.
319 - τοὺς θεοὺς λατρεύει.	τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσεν.
320 - τοὺς θεοὺς λατρεύομεν.	τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλατρεύομεν.

321 - τοὺς θεοὺς λατρεύετε.	τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλατρεύσατε.
322 - τοὺς θεοὺς λατρεύουσιν.	τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλάτρευσαν.
323 - τὸν Ἅιδην μισῶ.	τὸν Ἅιδην ἐμίσησα.
324 - τὸν Ἅιδην μισεῖς.	τὸν Ἅιδην ἐμίσησας.
325 - τὸν Ἅιδην μισεῖ.	τὸν Ἅιδην ἐμίσησεν.
326 - τὸν Ἅιδην μισοῦμεν.	τὸν Ἅιδην ἐμισήσαμεν.
327 - τὸν Ἅιδην μισεῖτε	τὸν Ἅιδην ἐμισήσατε.
328 - τὸν Ἅιδην μισοῦσιν.	τὸν Ἅιδην ἐμίσησαν.
329 - Give the meaning in English of the following pattern: τὴν πόλιν ἐφίλησα.	I liked the city.
330 - τὴν πόλιν ἐφίλησας.	You liked the city.
331 - τὴν πόλιν ἐφίλησεν.	He (she or it) liked the city.
332 - τὴν πόλιν ἐφιλήσαμεν.	We liked the city.
333 - τὴν πόλιν ἐφιλήσατε.	You liked the city.
334 - τὴν πόλιν ἐφίλησαν.	They liked the city.
335 - In this unit we have studied the following things: a. Greek mythology and its importance and influence. b. The forms and chief use of the genitive case. c. The forms and meaning of the aorist tense.	

d. New quotations about Greek gods and heroes. e. The following derivatives: mythological, Homeric, necrology, anthropomorphic, Olympian, necromancy, theology, heliolatry, heliotrope, heliograph, patriarchal, matriarchal.	